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## END OF REPUBLIC IS SEEN IN ACTS OF YUAN SHIH-KAI

Struggle for Concessions in China  
Said to Have Reached Open  
Scramble as President Prepares  
for the "Worship of Heaven"

## SACRIFICES PLANNED

Ceremony Regarded as Final Bid  
of Ruler for Imperial Dignity  
as Great Mass Consider Chief  
Figure Their Emperor

Special Cable to the  
Monitor from the  
European Bureau

PEKING—The struggle to obtain concessions in China for economic or political purposes has degenerated into an open political scramble. The Sino-Japanese corporation which was originally created through the influence of Sun Yat Sen is beginning to take a hand and the British government has now intimated to the President that its interests in the Yangtze valley will have to be respected.

A fresh concession has been made to a French firm for the construction of a railway from Yam Chow to Chan King, but the deal which is causing the most comment and creating the most excitement amongst the Chinese themselves is an arrangement made with the Standard Oil Company for development of the oil fields of Shensi and Chihli.

Details of this have now been published, and it is explained that 55 per cent of the shares will go to the company, whilst 37½ will be given to the Chinese government, which has also the right to take up the remaining 7½ per cent within two years.

It would be absolutely impossible to convince the Chinese that the published terms represent the whole transaction. They are convinced that either a large secret payment or else a considerable loan has been promised to the President. Every single resource of the country which it is possible to mortgage is being mortgaged in this way and whilst the forthcoming ceremony of the "Worship of Heaven" is regarded as Yuan Shih-kai's final bid for imperial dignity the gradual abolition of all democratic forms of government is looked upon as a mere preliminary clearing of the ground.

The sacrifice takes place during the winter solstice on the Altar of Heaven at Peking, taking the form of an offering of silk, roast meat and wine. Whoever performs this sacrifice has been regarded for centuries by the enormous mass of people of China as their sovereign. To disassociate the act in their minds from sovereignty would be impossible and that the performance of the sacrifice by Yuan Shih-kai will have this effect there can be no doubt.

Further, the decree promulgated by the President in which he announces his intention of performing the seasonal sacrifices to Confucius obviously confirms the political motives attributed to him. These sacrifices, like the sacrifices on the Altar of Heaven, have always been regarded as an imperial duty, and the determination to perform them is peculiarly cynical when it is remembered that less than a year ago the President was calling for the prayers of the Christian churches of the world on behalf of the struggling republic.

## VICE-ADMIRAL IS UNDER ARREST IN JAPANESE INQUIRY

Tsurutaro Matsuo Involved in  
Naval Case After Examination  
on English Shipbuilding

Special Cable to the  
Monitor from the  
European Bureau

TOKIO—The naval scandal has taken another turn with the arrest of Vice-Admiral Tsurutaro Matsuo, who was recently examined regarding the question of shipbuilding in England. Beyond the fact of his arrest nothing definite is known.

Meantime the domiciliary visits are being continued and no effort is being spared by the government to arrive at the truth of the matter. The House of Representatives has rejected the reduction to the naval estimates inserted during the passage of the budget through the House of Peers.

In consequence of the deadlock thus created, the prime minister has called a meeting of the leaders of both parties with a view to submitting a proposed compromise to them to secure what he expresses as the interests of the country.

## PREVENTION OF WAR SUBJECT OF PEACE MEETING

Prof. Charles H. Levermore of the University department of the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon street, leads the discussion on "Various Ways of Preventing War" at the peace conference this afternoon at the foundation. The talk is based upon Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead's "Outline of Lessons on War and Peace," with references to other authorities on the various points touched upon.

After a brief mention and explanation of the many preventives and substitutes for war, Professor Levermore shows how the organization of the enlightened world under tribunals of arbitration and world courts and an international court of justice will be both a substitute and a preventive of war. A brief outline of the two Hague conferences and what they have accomplished concludes his address.

## EFFORTS CONTINUE TO FORM THE NEW ITALIAN MINISTRY

Special Cable to the  
Monitor from the  
European Bureau

ROME—Signor Salandra is continuing his efforts to form a ministry, but it is not thought that the results of his labors will be known for a day or two.

## "VOTES FOR WOMEN" PAINTED ON PILLARS OF BRITISH CHURCH

Special Cable to the  
Monitor from the  
European Bureau

LONDON—Suffragettes celebrated the week-end by attacks all over the country. In Glasgow cathedral, York minster and St. Peter's in Brighton, church services were interrupted by the recitation of prayer for Mrs. Pankhurst. Here the windows of the home secretary's house were broken.

## MORE SALARIES ARE REDUCED BY MAYOR CURLEY

Increases of \$100 Recently Given  
Employees of Market Department  
Are Obliterated by Latest  
Order From City Hall

## INSPECTION FEE CUT

Mayor Curley announced further salary reductions in the market department of the city today, after returning from Washington. He also ordered Louis K. Bourke, public works commissioner, to lower the price to be paid for the inspection of horses at municipal stables from 75 cents to 50 cents apiece. This latter item he calculates will save the taxpayers at least \$2100 a year.

Decreases ordered by the mayor and approved by George E. McKay, superintendent of markets, include the salaries of two watchmen from \$1100 to \$1000 and a reduction in salary of a messenger from \$1100 to \$1000. Advances were granted of \$100 to each of these men in January of this year.

The salary of weigher of city scales is to be lowered from \$1300 to \$1200, an increase that went into effect in September, 1912.

From \$1700 to \$1600 the salary of the deputy superintendent of markets is to be decreased in accordance with the retrenchment campaign of the mayor.

The salary of Dr. P. J. Cronin, city veterinarian is lowered from \$3000 to \$2500.

Rulings were sent to the mayor from the law department, showing that the first assistant assessors come under the provisions of the civil service, while the second assistant assessors do not come under these rules. It was customary formerly to appoint the first assistants in equal numbers from the political parties. As a result of the ruling the mayor declares there will be several changes.

John N. Cole, chairman of the industrial commercial campaign, believes he will have headquarters located some time this week.

Further promoting efficiency in the city's maintenance Mayor Curley has ordered that vacancies as they occur in the positions of matron in the sanitary service be filled by women who have been employed in the harder labor of the service, regardless of any political pressure which may be brought to bear.

There will be several such positions to be filled with the opening of the new city hall annex. The mayor has instructed the heads of the various departments when there are vacancies to be filled to supply him with the names of those who have served the city for several years. These will be promoted whenever possible.

## "VOTES FOR WOMEN" PAINTED ON PILLARS OF BRITISH CHURCH

Special Cable to the  
Monitor from the  
European Bureau

The center of attack, however, was Birmingham cathedral. Having obtained admission to the building during the night the carved oakwork pillars and great Burne-Jones window were painted with "Votes for Women." It is said that the cathedral will have to be closed for weeks at the expense of several hundred pounds to repair the damage.

## WHERE ELEVATED GETS ROCK FOR SUBWAY



Spur track shown swinging off Geneva avenue, Dorchester, into quarry

## GRANITE FOR NEW BORE IS BROUGHT FROM DORCHESTER

So that the work may be done with greater speed, economy and efficiency a spur track of 1100 feet is being laid from Geneva avenue and Olney street in Dorchester to a nearby quarry, over which broken stone will be carried to the new Boylston street subway. More than 100 men from the Boston Elevated Railway Company and others from the Hugh Nawn contracting firm are busy laying the rails which they expect to finish by Thursday. Special service cars will be used to transport the material in place of the auto trucks and tip carts now in commission.

These cars are being built at the Bartlett street shops of the Elevated.

## MR. BOWLES TO GIVE TESTIMONY IN LOBBY HEARING

WASHINGTON—A subpoena was served for the Senate lobby committee today on Francis T. Bowles, president of the Fore River Ship Building Corporation, to appear Wednesday and tell what he knows of the alleged payment by him of \$1000 to Clarence W. DeKnight, with the promise of \$4000 more if the Panama tolls exemption clause went through. He has been quoted as denying the assertions.

Edward W. DeKnight, a brother of Clarence W., was also subpoenaed, the committee having been informed that he has in his custody many of the letters and files of his brother.

## SUMMER SHOOT SOUGHT

WASHINGTON—Representative Deirick urged the war department today on behalf of the New England Military Rifle Association to hold this summer's rifle shoot at Wakefield, Mass., range instead of at Sea Girt, N. J.

## COLLEGE GETS ART PHOTOS

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Photos of paintings of great Italian and Greek sculptors collected by the late Marie A. Moss, Wellesley College '91, have been given to the art department of the college.

## PREMIER ASQUITH TO REPLY TO QUESTIONS ON IRISH BILL

Special Cable to the  
Monitor from the  
European Bureau

LONDON—Premier Asquith will make a further speech on the Irish question today, during the course of which he is expected to reply to no less than 26 questions respecting Ireland which have been placed upon paper.

Speaking Saturday in Bradford, Winston Churchill defied the Unionists and delivered a bitter attack on Sir Edward Carson. He declared that he had always insisted on special treatment for Ulster, within certain limits, but it seemed to him that the prime minister's last offer was the final one which the ministry should make.

If the Unionists preferred shooting to voting they would raise a storm such as they had no conception of; therefore, he declared, let the Liberal party go forward and put these grave matters to the proof.

## ALL-FOR-IRELAND LEADERS CONDEMN THE NATIONALISTS

Special Cable to the  
Monitor from the  
European Bureau

DUBLIN—On Saturday the leaders of the All-for-Ireland league in Cork. The Fabian tactics of the last few years were cast entirely aside and both the leaders attacked Mr. Redmond with tremendous vigor.

For the first time the priests rallied heavily to O'Brien's standard, and the fact that the attack was delivered furiously against even the temporary

## CONFERENCE AT WHITE HOUSE ON THE NEW HAVEN

President and Senator Weeks Discuss  
Conditions and Latter  
Urges That Early Settlement  
of Dispute Be Brought About

## SITUATION EXPLAINED

WASHINGTON—That both the government and the financiers interested, are delaying too long in completing their negotiations over the dissolution of the New Haven railroad system, was the position taken by Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, in an interview with President Wilson today. Senator Weeks, a banker and Republican, is very friendly with the President. He came to the White House to ask the executive to force an early settlement of the entire New Haven dispute for the benefit of the small stock and bond holders.

"I believe that the entire problem could be solved in a couple of hours if everybody interested would seclude themselves in a room and get busy," said the senator on leaving the White House.

"There is one man who can force this settlement. He is the President. The New Haven railroad must raise \$100,000,000 within the next four months to meet its obligations. Surely there can be some method devised whereby the uncertainty now existing can be ended and the road permitted to undertake its refinancing in a manner that will safeguard its resources."

"So far as the negotiations with the department of justice are concerned, I think the attempt to fix an exact time when the New Haven must have sold the Boston & Maine system is too severe. At present, an investor will not buy the Boston & Maine because it is not paying dividends. Only a speculator could be expected to do so and you could hardly expect a speculator to buy now if he

(Continued on page seven, column four)

## COMMERCE BOYS SEE SCHOOL SITE GROUND BROKEN

Lyman G. Smith Turns First  
Spade of Earth for New  
Home of Educational Institution  
in Fenway

## PUPILS AND EXERCISES

Orations, Original Poem and  
Band Playing Form Part of  
Ceremony to See Which 1200  
March From Present Building

Accompanied by their headmaster,  
James E. Downey, and teachers, 1200  
boys of the High School of Commerce  
marched from the present home of the  
school on Huntington avenue at 10  
o'clock this morning to the Fenway  
to witness the breaking of ground on the  
site on Avenue Louis Pasteur for the  
future home of the school.

Amid appropriate ceremony the first spadeful of earth was turned. It was distinctly a school celebration. As headmaster of the school, Mr. Downey was master of ceremonies, but his remarks were only introductory to the words of others. He spoke briefly, and was followed by a selection by the school band. An oration by Francis Murphy and an original poem by Donald W. Kerr were followed by the initial excavation made by Lyman G. Smith, master of science.

(Continued on page ten, column one)

## PLANNING BOARD NOW SETTLED IN OFFICE QUARTERS

Boston's new city planning board today takes full possession of the offices on the first floor of the city hall which have been recently fitted up for its occupancy. Mayor Curley appointed to be secretary of the board Elizabeth M. Herlihy, who has been chief clerk in the mayor's office, at the same salary she is now receiving, namely, \$1400. The appointment has been forwarded to the civil service commission for confirmation. Mayor Curley has apportioned Miss Herlihy's former duties between his secretaries, Edward L. Dolan and Standish Wilcox.

The planning board occupies the offices formerly used by the city assessors, who are now quartered in the new city hall annex. On the doors and windows of the planning board's quarters have been lettered in gilt the name of the board.

After a transatlantic passage attended by fine weather, the Cunard line steamship Alaulia, Capt. Arthur Rostron, is today tied up at East Boston. Coming from Liverpool and Queenstown by way of Halifax and Portland, the Alaulia debarked here 148 cabin and 380 steerage passengers.

## LINER ALAUNIA AGAIN IN PORT

After a transatlantic passage attended by fine weather, the Cunard line steamship Alaulia, Capt. Arthur Rostron, is today tied up at East Boston. Coming from Liverpool and Queenstown by way of Halifax and Portland, the Alaulia debarked here 148 cabin and 380 steerage passengers.

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## FEDERAL MINING CONTROL FAVORED

WASHINGTON—As a result of the congressional investigation made in Colorado mining conditions Representative Keating of Colorado favors federal regulation of mining, rather than government ownership. He proposes a permanent board, the establishment of child labor and other regulations, and prohibition to interstate commerce of products mined in violation of regulations.

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## RUSSIAN PREMIER'S TALK WITH DUMA MEMBERS A SURPRISE

Secret Meeting of Government Official and Thirty-Two  
Members, Understood to Pertain to International Relations, Seen as Significant Departure

Special Cable to the  
Monitor from the  
European Bureau

ST. PETERSBURG—Late on Saturday a conference was held here between 32 members of the Duma, representing all parties except Labor and the Socialists, with the new premier, M. Goremykin. The conference was absolutely secret, but it is understood that it was called to explain to the Duma the present condition of foreign affairs. The significance of the new departure probably lies rather in the fact that the government should have consulted the Duma in this way than in anything that was said. The policy of the ministry is not in the least likely to be affected by the conference with members of the Duma. What is really important is that in Russia of all places it should have been found advisable to gain the support of members of the Duma for the plans of the government.

## ONLY FIRST ACT OVER IN BALKANS SAYS COUNT WITTE

Relations of Austria and Rumania Possible Key to Situation, Russian Statesman Thinks

Special Cable to the  
Monitor from the  
European Bureau

VIENNA—As Est has followed up its interview with Sazonoff with an interview with Count Witte, formerly the Russian premier. Count Witte, who was one of the leading statesmen in Russia, insisted strongly that Balkan affairs were by no means disposed of. Only the first act, he declared, had been played. An entr'acte was now on and perhaps the key of this act was the relations of Vienna and Bucharest. The Tsar was absolutely pacific and Russia had no aggressive intentions toward Germany; still no one could see very far ahead and all Europe was arming.

## GREAT TEMPLE OF HEAVEN AT PEKING, CHINA



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Structure in which Yuan Shih-Kai is soon to perform ceremony which gives him imperial dignity

## OUTBREAKS USHER IN RULE OF NEW ALBANIA PRINCE

Special Cable to the  
Monitor from the  
European Bureau

ATHENS—The troubles of the new Prince of Albania have already begun. Mahammadans are attacking the Christian villages, whilst open warfare has broken out in their own ranks between the followers of Essad Pasha and those of Kemal Bey.

There has been fighting between these

respective parties, with the result that the Dutch gendarmes officers who were sent to attempt to pacify the district were captured by Essad and, though subsequently liberated, they found the forces at their disposal utterly insufficient to control the various Albanian bands.

## CANVASS OF STRIKERS TAKEN

LYNN, Mass.—Employees of the J. J. Grover's Sons shoe manufactory who have been striking for several weeks are being interviewed by a postcard canvass by the firm. By Wednesday the firm probably will announce whether it will stay in Lynn or remove

## LONDON TIMES, AT PENNY A COPY, IS SOLD EXTENSIVELY

Special Cable to the  
Monitor from the  
European Bureau

LONDON—Today the Times is issued for the first time as a penny paper. There is absolutely no difference in its makeup. It is certainly the most remarkable penny paper which has ever been printed and the demand for today's issue has been immense.

## POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING COPIES OF THE MONITOR

Up to 16 pages, in United States, 1c; to Foreign Countries, 2c  
Up to 24 pages, in United States, 2c; to Foreign Countries, 3c  
Up to 32 pages, in United States, 3c; to Foreign Countries, 4c  
Up to 40 pages, in United States, 4c; to Foreign Countries, 5c  
Up to 48 pages, in United States, 5c; to Foreign Countries, 6c

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# Australia Ready for First Boy Immigrant Group

## MUTUAL HELP SEEN IN POLICY NOW TO BE TRIED

Department Issues Pamphlet for Distribution in United Kingdom Setting Out Principles and Explaining Conditions

## EARNINGS TO BE SAVED

(Special to the Monitor)  
ADELAIDE, S. Australia—The commissioner of crown lands and immigration in South Australia, the Hon. Fred. W. Young, M. P., announces that all preliminaries in connection with the scheme of the government for assisting British lads to emigrate to that state with a view to apprenticing them to farmers, have now been arranged.

Under legislation passed last session the commissioner is empowered to act as guardian to boys taking advantage of the scheme, and ample provision has been made to safeguard their interests, as well as to conserve the rights of their employers.

While this new departure in the emigration policy of the government should provide farmers with approved lads as workers, it will also insure the lads a thorough training as agriculturists, and open the way for them to acquire farms of their own.

In order that there shall be no misconception on the part of youths desirous of availing themselves of the new provisions, the immigration department has issued a pamphlet to be distributed in the United Kingdom, setting out in detail the principles of the scheme and explaining the class of work and conditions which the prospective boy immigrants might expect.

The pamphlet states, inter alia, that each boy will be paid a portion of his wages as pocket money, and the balance earned by him will be paid by the farmer to the government and placed to the boy's credit in the treasury, being retained there at 4 per cent interest per annum until he attains the age of 21 years, when the amount to his credit will be paid to him.

After debiting the boy's account with traveling expenses to the state and the cost of clothing and other necessities, it is estimated that he should have

## AT THE THEATERS

### BOSTON

CASTLE—The Crisis, 2:30, 8:10 daily.  
LYON—The Little Cafe, 8.  
THEATRE—The Little Rich Girl, 8.  
THEATRE—The Little Rich Girl, 8.  
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### Other Entertainments

Temple—David Copperfield, 8.  
M. C. 48 Boylston street—Thomas Rice talks on the Panama canal, 8.  
Exhibition of portraits by contemporary painters.

### Concerts

Tuesday, Tueller's, 3 p. m., Miss Elsie Schenberger, pianist; Steinert hall, 8:15 p. m., Kuehnelt, quartet; Miss Katharine Gordon, pianist, assisting.  
Wednesday, Steinert hall, 3 p. m., Arthur Whiting and University quartet; Steinert hall, 8:15 p. m., Miss J. Barbara Werner, pianist.  
Thursday, Jordan hall, 8:15 p. m., Miss Elsie Schenberger, pianist; Miss Ethel Gordon Clark, pianist.  
Friday, Steinert hall, 3 p. m., Miss Grace Werner, pianist.  
Sunday, Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., John McCormack, tenor.

### Boston Opera House

Monday, 8 p. m., scenes from "Roméo and Juliette" and "Bohème."  
Tuesday, 8:15 p. m., "Manon."  
Wednesday, 8 p. m., "Rigoletto."  
Thursday, 8:15 p. m., "Tosca," followed by first act of "Coppelia," 8 p. m., "Manon and Delilah."

### NEW YORK

ASTOR—Seven Keys to Baldpate.  
AMERICAN—Miss Frances Starr.  
BROADWAY—Potash and Perlmutter.  
COMEDY—Ritz Mackay.  
FOLIES—Fog o' My Heart.  
GAIETY—Miss Maude Adams.  
GAIETY—Along Came Ruth.  
LIBERTY—Sail.  
LITTLE—The Philanderer.  
PLAYHOUSE—Things That Count.  
THEATRE—A Thousand Years Ago.  
THEATRE—As You Like It.  
THEATRE—Too Many Cooks.  
WALLACKS—Cyril Maude in "Grumpy."

### CHICAGO

AMERICAN—Seven Keys to Baldpate.  
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from £70 to £100 to his credit on attaining his majority.

"It is desired," observed the commissioner, "that the first party of lads should come to the state in the steamer Irishman, which will leave Liverpool about March 25 and arrive at the outer harbor, Port Adelaide, early in May. This party will probably comprise not more than 50 boys, as the government wish to allow the scheme to prove itself, and will therefore treat the first batch as an experiment. Only those who have indicated sterling worth will be brought out. The experience of the department with the 91 lads who were introduced last year, and of whom only one has proved unsatisfactory, makes me confident that good boys can be secured."

The boys will be encouraged to keep in close communication with the immigration officer.

## ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS WIN HONORS ABROAD

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The second battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers will land at Southampton the present month after having seen 17½ years' service abroad. The battalion has been stationed in Malta, Hongkong, Burma and Quetta.

In 1897 it was sent from Malta to take part in the international occupation of Crete. When station at Hongkong it contributed valuable services in the relief of the legations at Peking in 1900, a fact attested by the word "Peking" on the regimental color.

The battalion has also highly distinguished itself by winning while abroad no fewer than 32 open competitions in rifle shooting, football, and boxing, the boxing championship of India having been won on three occasions.

The Cawnpore and the Infantry Cup, open to India, were carried off by the officers' polo team, which, while in Hongkong, won every local tournament.

## BRUSSELS PLANS FOR CART HORSE PARADE IN MAY

(Special to the Monitor)

GHEENT, Belgium—On May 17, the traditional cart horse parade, the twelfth of its kind, will take place in Brussels.

This interesting display of working horses and business vehicles, at which prizes are awarded for the best teams, and in which the leading commercial firms of the city participate, increases each year in importance and is anticipated with great interest on the part of the public in general.

With a view to rendering this event still more interesting the committee have decided to allow the teams of firms located in the suburban centers to take part in the display and compete for the prizes this year. A sum of £4,000 has been appropriated to be distributed as prizes among the drivers of winning teams.

## BRITISH CHILDREN RAISE FUND

(Special to the Monitor)

DERBY, England—The school children of Derbyshire have collected over £280 in coppers, all of which is to be devoted to charities.

## ARMY'S DUTY IN ULSTER IS TOLD BY SIR ARTHUR PAGET

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ireland—Speaking at the Corinthian Club in Dublin recently, Gen. Sir Arthur Paget gave his views as to the attitude of the army in the event of active resistance to the imposition of home rule, on the part of Ulster.

"I have made two tours of inspection in the north of Ireland," he said. "I have inspected some 12 or 14 regiments, and I have seen a great many fine men; the battalions are certainly very efficient. What they are going to do, or what part they will play I do not know, but certainly it is not thinkable, it is not possible, for me to contemplate even being asked to concentrate my men to move against the forces that are, I believe, in being in the north of Ireland."

"At the same time," General Paget continued, "you must remember that in our lives we soldiers have to do things that we do not like. We have too, a small army. It is very efficient and that comes because the army is in a very high state of discipline, and when you have to deal with large bodies of men

## ITALIAN PRESS IS DISTURBED BY UNITED STATES ALIEN BILL

(Special to the Monitor)

FLORENCE, Italy—The question of emigration is being discussed in the Italian press and to some extent in Parliament, the interest having been aroused by the bill in the American Congress for restricting immigration, and the Italian press has cheerfully intimated that Mr. Wilson would veto the bill should it pass the two Houses.

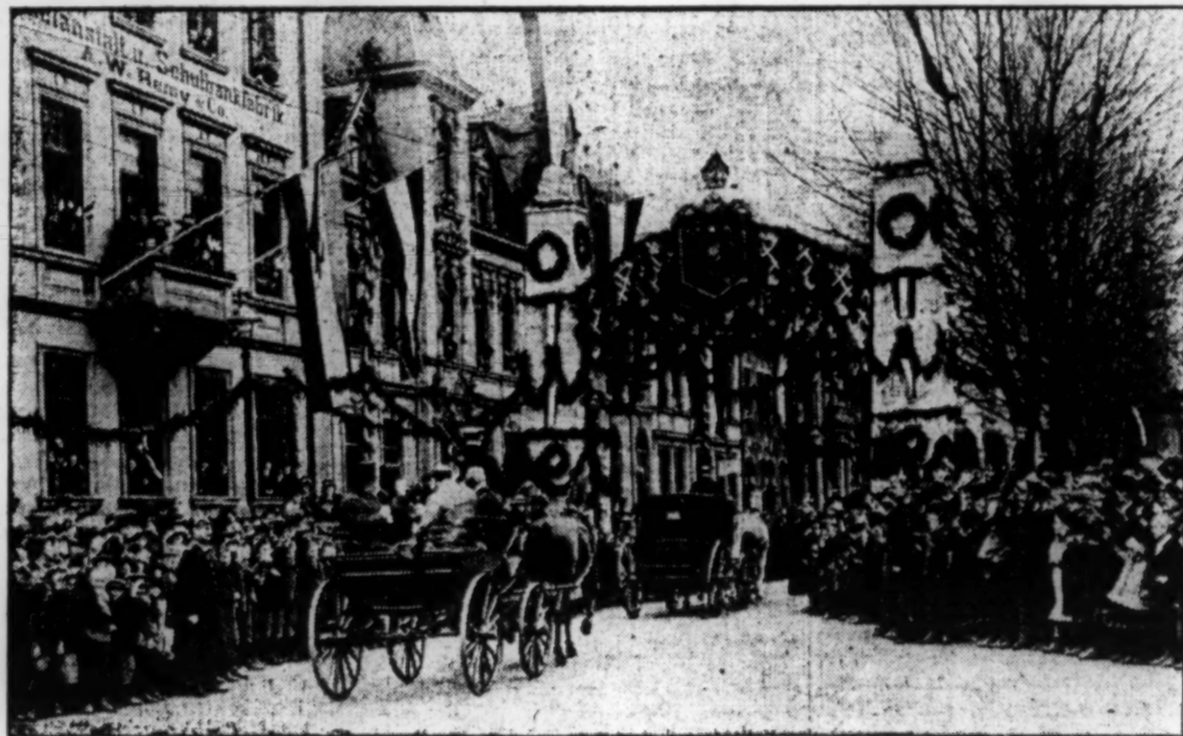
The Italian attitude on the question of emigration to the United States, like the attitude of the other powers, is an interesting study of the altruistic sentiment of one power toward another. On the Italian side, the practical advantage of the great sums that Italians send or

take back to Italy, is keenly felt. An Italian statesman once bore enthusiastic testimony to this fact.

Some Italian writers, again, in the press, have spoken of the law of nations and of international law, their interpretation of it being apparently that international law does not approve the efforts of a nation to be regulated by forces and powers from within itself, especially in the matter of the construction of a solid and wholesome citizenship.

Others, again, assert that the anti-immigration movement in the United States is prompted by the labor unions and that such legislation is purposed for their benefit.

## ALBANIANS ARE RECEIVED BY PRINCE OF WIED



(Copyright by Topical)

Deputation in carriages arriving at Wied to offer the crown to head of the principality

## ANGLO-GERMAN COMMERCE TOPIC AT DINNER IN LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The German ambassador, Prince Lichnowsky, was the principal guest at a dinner of the London Chamber of Commerce which took place lately at Prince's restaurant. Lord Southwark presided, and the guests included Lewis Harcourt, colonial secretary, R. von Kuehlmann, councillor of the German embassy, Lord Desborough and many other well-known people.

In proposing the toast of the evening the chairman said that the promotion of friendly relations between the great powers was a permanent feature of the work of the London Chamber of Commerce. The Anglo-German section of the chamber was a great success and numbered 340 members.

In acknowledging the toast, Prince Lichnowsky said that, convinced as he was that commerce was to the mutual

advantage of both nations, he rejoiced in the fact that trade between England and Germany was increasing.

Germany was in fact the best European customer of the United Kingdom, and if they took those articles only which were the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, Germany was the best customer England had in the whole world. On the other hand, England had become Germany's best customer.

According to German statistics, Germany purchased from the British empire merchandise to the value of £98,000,000 sterling per annum, while the British empire bought from Germany to the value of only £74,000,000 sterling. British manufacturers had been able to restrict their attention to a comparatively limited number of great industries in which they so admirably held their own, and Germany was now, as before, dependent on the importation of certain British goods.

Thus each nation helped the other, and commerce brought mutual advantages and gave rise to common interests, which in their turn fostered good understanding and friendship. He hoped Anglo-German commerce might forever develop and increase to the benefit of both nations and of the peace of the world.

## FRENCH MAKE HEIGHT RECORD

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—French airmen have apparently decided not to submit without a struggle to their record being one by one surpassed by German fliers. The airman Garais recently reached a height of 10,335 feet in an aeroplane with four passengers, thus beating the record established only a few days before by a German airman.

## RADIUM TRACES IN TASMANIA

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tasmania—Traces of radium are stated to have been discovered in ores from several localities in Tasmania, notably Flinders island and one or two places on the west coast.

## PLANS FOR PEACE CONFERENCE ARE SOON TO BE MADE

(Special to the Monitor)

THE HAGUE, Holland—The minister for foreign affairs, Dr. Jonkheer J. Loudon, made a statement in the First Chamber of the States-General recently to the effect that the report of the national committee of the Netherlands, appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the peace conference, would be ready in March.

Negotiations with Russia were proceeding regarding the holding of the conference, added Dr. Jonkheer J. Loudon, and, furthermore, he would recommend that there should be no representation of labor, since the business to be dealt with was more specially the province of diplomatists and lawyers.

## ANGLO-FRENCH TUNNEL PLANS AGAIN PUSHED

Prominent Men of Great Britain Point Out Advantages of the Scheme and Criticize Objections Raised Against It

## PROFIT ANTICIPATED

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON—As mentioned by cable, a public meeting in support of the scheme for the construction of a railway tunnel between England and France was held lately at the Cannon Street hotel. The meeting was under the auspices of the House of Commons Channel tunnel committee, of which Arthur Fell, M. P., is the chairman, and the speakers included Mr. Fell, Hamar Greenwood, Sir W. Bull, J. Allen Baker, T. P. O'Connor, Sir A. Conan Doyle, Lord Rotherham, General Sir Alfred Turner, Sir Francis Fox, Baron d'Erlanger.

A resolution was carried unanimously supporting the proposal to construct a tunnel under the Channel.

After a reference to the support that had been secured for the scheme Hamar Greenwood declared that the arguments of 1815 no longer applied. The only opposition came from certain military men, who would persist in looking on the tunnel as a hole in the ground from which would inevitably flow thousands of soldiers from some power at war with England.

The House of Commons committee looked upon it as the future terminus of the railroads not only of Europe, but of Africa and Asia. They wanted to make all railroads lead to London as in the days of old all roads led to Rome.

Sir A. Conan Doyle declared invasion by way of the tunnel to be impossible. The position of a body of troops inside the tunnel would be strategically as good as the position of Pharaoh's army in the Red Sea. England was getting five sixths of her food from abroad and the proved possibilities of submarine craft had to be considered in connection with this fact. It was of vast national importance that the tunnel should be constructed without delay.

Gen. Sir Alfred Turner thought the question was mainly commercial and economic, and a military one only to a very small degree. It had been held by Lord Wolsey that there was a danger of a body of Frenchmen coming over and holding the head of the tunnel. To pass an army corps through a tunnel, according to one of the greatest of French engineers, would require between 100 and 150 trains, 7,000 carriages and trucks, and 140 or 150 steam engines. It would take, on the other side, even supposing there were long platforms, 12½ days to disembark one army corps.

What would the English be doing while that was going on, unless they were rendered helpless by fear, stupidity or sleep. The tunnel could be temporarily destroyed at any point of the two miles it would extend on land at the English side; they might make portcullises, they might stop the ventilation at any time, or they might pour a current of 10,000 volts into the tunnel thus rendering the tunnel perfectly useless and destroying every motor. Finally there would be a battery at the end.

Baron d'Erlanger dealt with the financial aspect of the scheme and gave figures to show that on a conservative estimate the profit would be £1,200,000 on a capital of £16,000,000 maximum, or over 7 per cent.

## LORD GLADSTONE DEFENDS POSITION IN SOUTH AFRICA

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—Speaking at Graaff Reinet recently, Lord Gladstone said that during the past eight months he had had to incur responsibilities for certain actions which he could not avoid, but that he had done what he had done in the deepest interests of South Africa.

Recent events, he declared, had taught them many things. They had shown them that whilst the empire was ready to give every assistance, it had no intention of interfering with the domestic affairs of the dominions. The empire and South Africa meant to pull together and assist each other mutually to the advantage of both. All suspicions therefore to the contrary might be set at rest.

## BELGIUM TAKES STEP TO IMPROVE CABLE SERVICE

(Special to the Monitor)

GHEENT, Belgium—The Belgian minister of Postes et Telegraphes, greatly to the satisfaction of those residing in the Congo, has recently made an agreement with an English cable company which will result in greatly facilitating telegraphic communication between the Belgian Congo and Europe.

The company in question is to lay new cables connecting Boma and Loanda, as well as Belgium and England, which will result in reducing the time required to send a message from Europe to Boma to one or two hours, instead of 24 hours as under existing conditions.

Besides the increased rapidity of transmission, a considerable reduction in the cost of cabling will be effected, the rates being reduced from £5.85 to £3 per 12 words, while the Belgian government and the press will be accorded a reduction of 50 per cent on the regular rates.

No far as improving connections between Belgium and other important centers is concerned, the new cable from Ostend to Portsmouth will bring Belgium into direct connection with the lines connecting England with Brazil, the Argentine Republic and Australia, and will shorten communication with important localities in India and the far East.

## TURKISH AVIATOR ARRIVES IN BEIRUT

(Special to the Monitor)

BEIRUT, Syria—The arrival of a Turkish aviator on his aeroplane caused a great stir in Beirut recently. The streets were scarcely ever so crowded as they were on this occasion and crowds swarmed on the tram cars to such an extent that the conductors found it practically impossible to collect the fares.

The Muhammadans were greatly pleased that the aeroplane was piloted by one of their coreligionists and even the Muhammadan women flocked out to see it.

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# Balkans Engaged in Promoting Their Trade Relations

## SMALL NATIONS NOT EXHIBITING INTEREST IN WAR

It Is Said That Even Turkey Has Listened to Reason and Considers Purification of Finances as of First Importance

## PEACE IS PREDICTED

(Special to the Monitor)  
VIENNA, Austria.—The Balkans seem at present to be on the high road to peace. All the small nations are exhausted by war and are, perhaps, more anxious for commercial consolidation than for anything else.

Even Turkey has listened to reason, and now considers that the purification of her finances and the reorganization of her army are necessary before she can again think of regaining her former prestige in the Balkans or recovering her possessions.

The remainder of Europe firmly believes that Turkey will never realize any such ambitions, but the Turk himself naturally regards the whole Balkan war as an episode, and looks forward to giving these smaller nations the punishment they deserve.

Meanwhile neither Turkey nor Greece is ready for a dispute, which will probably come sooner or later. Both need funds to pay for their dreadnoughts, and have been forced to conclude a truce for the present, as otherwise no western nation would have opened her purse.

France, the republican nation, is most firm on this point, and has again and again demanded guarantees that money lent for administrative purposes should not be used for armaments.

While there seems every indication of peace, for the present at least, in the Balkans, things are by no means so hopeful on the Austro-Russian and Hungro-Russian frontier. The spy scare, with the trial of Ruthenians at Marmaros-Sziget, is exciting the unruly on the frontier.

It is believed that the Russian government is secretly encouraging the Ruthenians in their fight against Hungarian justice. It is also stated that Count Bobrinsky came to Hungary in the hope that he might be arrested on reaching his destination, and given over to the Austrian authorities in Galicia, where there is a warrant out for his arrest.

The authorities in Austria, however, congratulate themselves, and with reason, on their wisdom in avoiding making this mistake. But the whole incident has left its mark. Finally the outrage in the official buildings at Debreczin, where the new bishop was quartered, which is attributed to the Ruthenians or Rumanians in Hungary, will not help to improve the feeling between the nations.

The measures taken in prosecuting the perpetrators will be attributed to national hatred, and will not be regarded as a merited punishment.

It is known that Austria-Hungary looks at the tremendous increase of warlike preparations on the Russian frontier with great distrust. The establishment of four fresh army corps is regarded as a sign that Russia means business, while the tremendous sums spent on new railways would indicate that she is setting her house in order all round. All these measures are not of immediate importance.

It is known, however, that the railways are planning for strategic purposes, and not for the benefit of trade or for facilitating communications, and Vienna does not take a calm view of the situation. There is a disposition to exaggerate the immediate danger, perhaps with a view to emphasizing the need of armaments in Austria, and to obtain the large addition to recruits which will be asked for, while the estimates for an extensive army and navy program will also be considered at the next delegations.

The bourse has been but little affected by the rumors of coming trouble, and this is a sign that nothing is imminent. It is still felt, however, among the general public that there is trouble in the air. This is nothing new in Austria-Hungary. Austro-Russian relations have not been good for years, and the two countries may remain in a state of armed defiance for half a century without trouble ensuing.

## BETTER HOUSING FOR BELGIANS IN FRANCE SOUGHT

(Special to the Monitor)  
GHENT, Belgium.—It is well known that large numbers of Belgian farm laborers from Flanders, especially those living near the French frontier, are engaged in France during the periods of activity in the agricultural industries, attracted by the higher scale of wages prevailing in France as compared with those paid in Belgium.

In the interest of these laborers the Belgian minister in Paris has been instructed by his government to request the French government, if possible to take measures to improve the conditions under which they are required to carry on their labors more especially with regard to proper housing, in view of French legislative action concerning sanitary measures applicable to workmen's dwellings.

## BRITISH WOMEN SAY RIGHT TO SEE KING UNQUESTIONABLE

Appeal to Ruler for Audience Declares That Sovereign Has Power to Warn Ministers Against Courses of Action Which Are Harmful to the Common Weal

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)  
LONDON.—As announced in a Monitor cable despatch, Mrs. Pankhurst has written a letter to the King requesting that a deputation from the Women's Social and Political Union may have audience with His Majesty.

The desire of the deputation, the letter sets forth, is to submit in person women's claims to the parliamentary vote, the symbol and guarantee of British citizenship, and to lay a complaint of the medieval and barbarous methods of torture whereby the ministers of the crown are endeavoring to suppress the women's revolt, as noble and glorious in its spirit and purpose as any of those past struggles for liberty which are the pride of the British race.

With regard to the right of women to lay their grievances before the King, the letter states that since the Sovereign has the power to warn his ministers against courses of action which are injurious to the common weal, as well as to give advice to them on matters regarding the affairs of enfranchised men, there can be no doubt of the right of women to be heard and aided by the Sovereign. Their right is all the more unquestionable for being based on a lack of every other constitutional means to secure the redress of their grievances.

"We have no power," proceeds the letter, "to vote for members of Parliament, and therefore for us there is no House of Commons. We have no voice in the House of Lords. But we have a King, and it is to him we make our appeal. Constitutionally speaking we are, as voteless women, living in the time when the power of the monarch was unlimited. In that old time, which is past for men, though not for women, men who were oppressed had recourse to the King, the source of power, of justice and of reform precisely in the same way we now claim the right to come to the foot of the throne and to make of the King in person our demand for the redress of the political grievance which we cannot and will not any longer tolerate."

A deputation of non-militant suffragists, having failed to gain access to the prime minister, attempted to hold a meeting from the plinth of the King Richard I. statue in Old Palace Yard. Interference by the police resulted in the arrest of six members of the deputation, among them being H. W. Nevinson, the well-known war correspondent and Laurence Housman, the author.

On being charged for obstruction at Bow-street police court on the following day, Mr. Nevinson said in his address to the magistrate, "I have had a long career, and I have tried to serve the state, but I have never been prouder of that career than I am of being here today." All the defendants refused to be bound over and were released during the course of the afternoon.

A new suffrage association is being formed with the title of the Women's Suffrage Union of all the British Dominions Overseas. It has for its object the extension of equal suffrage to all parts of the empire, and is promoted by the women of Australia and New Zealand.

The possibility of a woman succeeding Keir Hardie, M. P., in the chairmanship of the Independent Labor party is discussed. The names of Miss Margaret Bondfield, Miss Margaret Macmillan, and Miss Mary MacArthur are mentioned in connection with the appointment.

How Mrs. Pankhurst left the house in Glebe place, Chelsea, where she addressed a large crowd from the balcony a week ago, is a question which has not been answered in the general press. The issue of the current number of the Suffragette supplies the information, which proves that once more the Suffragists have outwitted and outmaneuvered the police. The house was still being guarded by detectives at 11 o'clock on the night following the meeting. Everything was quiet until a motor horn sounded and three taxicabs drove quickly up to the gate of the house. Immediately a body of women sallied out, police whistles blew and a crowd of de-

tectives invaded the street. Armed with Indian clubs the women kept the police at bay while Mrs. Pankhurst entered a taxi and was driven away.

At a meeting of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies held in Lincoln, the Bishop of Lincoln, who took the chair, declared that he had the authority of the Bishop of Oxford for stating that the word "obey" did not appear in any Christian marriage service whatever until the fourteenth century when it was added to the English service. This proved that the word had neither antiquity nor universality.

Whitekirk church in East Lothian, a fourteenth century building, has been burned down. It is presumed that the fire is the work of militant suffragists.

## BRITISH MINISTER PROMISES AID TO TEXTILE WORKERS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—A deputation of more than 100 members of the Textile Workers' Union waited on Mr. McKenna recently at the home office. The purpose of the deputation was to lay before him the necessity of abolishing fines and the use of steam in weaving sheds.

Mr. McKenna, in reply, stated that a new truck bill which he proposed to introduce this session would deal with the subject of fines. The bill would be based on the report of the majority of the committee.

With regard to the abolition of artificial humidity, Mr. McKenna said that such action would result in the closing of a large number of sheds, since it could not be affirmed with any certainty that the right method of sizing would be discovered which would enable the steam to be dispensed with. If the export of heavily sized goods were forbidden, this would mean a serious curtailment of their trade.

Mr. McKenna in conclusion promised to help them as far as he could to get rid of the evils they complained of, and promised to induce the masters to introduce the latest machinery and materials.

## SCOUT PRESIDENT APPOINTED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—Dr. Charcot, the well-known explorer, has been appointed president of the French Boy Scouts Association.

## HOTEL KEEPING ACADEMY TO BE OPENED IN GERMANY SOON

Business of Keeping and Managing Hostels is Said to Have Advanced to Position Where Special Preparation and Practical Study Are Necessary

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—On Oct. 15, 1914, an "International Institute for Instruction in the Art of Hotelkeeping," the first institution of its kind, will be opened at Dusseldorf. This scheme has for a long time been under discussion and is now well under way.

It is maintained that the business of keeping and managing a hotel at the present day demands special preparation and practical study on academic lines, that it is, in fact, a branch of industry in itself, and that the failure of many a big undertaking in that branch has been due solely to the lack of theoretical and practical knowledge on the part of the management.

For every other kind of business there are schools and classes in Germany, but for the important business of hotelkeeping there are none.

Thanks to the energy of the president of the International Association of Hotel Owners, Herr Hoyer of Cologne, and of Geheimrat Dr. Stegmann of Braunschweig, who has done so much toward promoting commercial schools, a



Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, British suffragist, speaking at Chelsea

## BENGAL COMMERCE CHAMBER TO PROTEST MOVING CAPITAL

Policy Announced at Delhi Durbar Is Pronounced as Extravagant by Leaders Who Say Money Should Be Spent in Making Needed Public Improvements

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India.—It is announced that, at the next annual meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce the vice-president will move, and another prominent member will second, a resolution protesting against "the excessive outlay of public funds upon a new capital city at Delhi, seeing that great expenditure must be incurred during the next few years, in furtherance of the industrial, commercial and railway development of India."

This is the third protest which the Chamber of Commerce will have raised against the policy announced by His Majesty, the King Emperor, at the Delhi

Durbar more than two years ago. The first protest was based upon the ground of administrative inconvenience. The second rested upon the ground of the unsatisfactory manner in which it was proposed to finance the scheme. Both these grounds still hold good, in the view of the opponents of the new imperial city, but the ground that has now been taken embraces both the other two.

The government of India has not yet presented even an approximate estimate of the amount it proposes to spend upon the scheme, but, judging from the preliminary work which is being carried out, it must enormously exceed the amount which it undertook to spend when the proposal received the sanction of the home government. In the opinion of practically all the business men of Calcutta, and some other places, India simply cannot afford to spend any money upon such a luxury as a new capital. Vast sums are long overdue to be spent upon railways, to mention only one of a number of urgent public works. At the same time the revenue has fallen off. The Statesman asserts that not more than 20,000 people all told will form the population of the imperial capital.

An interview with a leading Chamber of Commerce man has elicited the statement that it is not likely that Calcutta's protest will be openly joined in by Bombay and Madras. But it is also stated that commercial opinion in both these centers has undergone a profound change on the question of the new capital, and that their leading representatives would privately be glad if the proposed expenditure were stopped.

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## LEEDS STUDENTS ARE TOLD THEIR DUTY TOWARDS PUBLIC

Archbishop of York in Address Declares That No Man Should Take All and Give Nothing in Return for Betterment of the World—Unselfishness Urged

(Special to the Monitor)

LEEDS, England.—In the course of an address at Leeds University, His Grace, the Archbishop of York, spoke with appreciation of the broad-mindedness, sincerity of purpose, and desire for improvement in all aspects of life, of the vice-chancellor of Leeds, Dr. Michael E. Sadler. He then went on to say that he had been intimately connected with university life for the last 30 years, in Glasgow, in Göttingen and in Oxford, where in each university life was different.

There was one common bond, however, between them all: in the influence of their great and noble traditions. In these new universities, in one of which he was then speaking, 10 of which had come into existence during the last 25 years, there were traditions and ideals to build up. The creating of these traditions lay in the power of those great industrial communities of which these new universities were the offspring.

The Archbishop recommended the borrowing of certain worthy traditions from the older universities, chief of which was their corporate life. This had arisen from the medieval idea of a university as a corporation of teachers and scholars. Bishop Creighton had said that the great relations in this corporation were three—between teacher and teacher, between teacher and taught and between student and student.

Speaking of the last mentioned, the relations between student and student, the Archbishop's plea was for more of that social life which reached its highest point at Oxford and Cambridge. One man had said that he got ideas and friends at Oxford, and that of the two, he held his friends the more lasting benefit.

Business men, the Archbishop continued, had many acquaintances and many pleasures, but he thought not many real friends. It was the duty and privilege of the new universities to cultivate this valuable social factor, for there was no professional friendship so valuable and so firm as that formed in one's youth when he held his friends the more lasting benefit.

"Let us dread the selfish isolation of the student who comes to a university for what he can get." Leaving the social side of the question, the Archbishop pleaded for the continued recognition of the medieval idea of knowledge as a united whole, of which each specialized subject was a mere branch.

No man, the Archbishop said in conclusion, should take all and give nothing. Students in these modern universities come from the people, live and work among the people. They owe their education to the people, and therefore they owe obligations to the people. The university should, in consequence, be a school of service to the community, placed as it was, in the very middle of these great centers of industry that supported it.

Late events in the industrial world of Leeds have, he said, shown what the community needs, and no one can fail to recognize those needs. Men of knowledge are required who will think and then act, act and speak little. You can teach ignorance and make use of it, but you can do nothing with half knowledge. What is wanted is a leaven of men and women who have obtained a full recognition of their liabilities in regard to services for the community. Further

than this they must have a high and disinterested desire to get the business of the community done well.

## KINEMATOGRAPH USES DESCRIBED IN GLASGOW MEETING

Professor Gregory Points at the Value of Motion Pictures in Teaching Geography

(Special to the Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland.—It is becoming more and more evident that the kinematograph has to be taken seriously, and that the film makers and exhibitors have a great opportunity for the elevation of public sentiment.

Various phases of this subject such as "The Kinema as a Moral and Religious Force in Modern Life," "The Kinema as an Aid to Literary Study," "The Kinematograph as an Educational Medium," "The Kinematograph and Advertising," have been discussed at the International Kinematograph Exhibition held in the zoo buildings, Glasgow.

In speaking of the teaching of geography by the aid of the kinema, Professor Gregory of Glasgow University said that it behooved us to make the best possible use of our most valuable asset, the intelligence of our population, using to the full every educational agency available. The kinematograph was the most complete and vivid method of illustration known. The use of clear pictures needed no justification, and it was illogical to object to moving pictures while other illustrations were admitted.

The kinematograph, he said, is so full in history for its record of historical events and ceremonies. Education needed the best available appliances, and the kinematograph with its intensified pictures, its exhibition of living natural forces at their work was an educational instrument of such high value that those who catered for popular amusements must not be allowed the monopoly of its use.

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## NEW ZEALAND SHIPMENTS OF PRODUCE RUNNING HIGH

(Special to the Monitor)

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—The following shipments of New Zealand produce to London were recently made:

By the steamer Makarini, which is due in England on March 31, 77,000 carcasses of mutton, 62,300 carcasses of lamb, 1650 quarters of beef, 11,000 bales of wool and 332 boxes of gum.

By the steamer Delphi, due to arrive on April 4, 48,250 carcasses of mutton, 33,000 carcasses of lamb, 5175 quarters of beef and 11,200 bales of wool; and by the steamer Clan Buchanan, which will arrive in England on April 14, 20,000 bales of wool.

The following figures show the quantity and value of the principal products passing through the customs for export from New Zealand during the period Dec. 1 to 15 last: 38,355 cwt. of butter, valued at £193,615; 29,257 cwt. of cheese, valued at £87,796; 2016 cwt. of frozen beef, valued at £2508; 23,316 car-

cases of frozen mutton, weighing 12,490 cwt., and valued at £19,616; 28 cwt. of logs and pieces of frozen mutton, value £26; 4020 carcasses of frozen lamb, weighing 1123 cwt., and valued at £2855; 68 bushels of wheat, value £14; 526 bushels of oats, value £68; 23 worth of potatoes; 719 tons of New Zealand hemp, value £15,563; 13,430 cwt. of rabbits and hares, value £11,026; 126 tons of tow, value £1033; 514 tons of kauri gum, value £32,837; 364 bushels of grain and pulse, other than wheat and oats, valued at £123; 4551 hides, value £6931; 162,488 skins, value £23,444; 337 tons of tallow, value £166; 91,894.810 superficial feet of timber, value £10,335; 4,892.173 pounds of wool, value £198,883, and 39,224 ounces of gold, value £155,569.

The grand total of the principal products exported during the period Dec. 1 to 15 was £771,471, as against £806,643 for the corresponding half month of 1912.

## POEMS OF WOODBERRY SHOW POWER OF RIPENED CULTURE

Former Columbia Professor's Recent Volume Called Fruit of Patiently Cultivated Art—Students in Whom His Talents Aroused Kindred Powers Paid Tribute

It is almost a quarter of a century since Aldrich, then editor of the Atlantic, spoke of George E. Woodberry as a new poet, and it is somewhat like a new poet that he comes again among us with a slender volume of new poems, the rarely excellent fruit of a patiently cultivated art.

Yet there has been no violent break with the poems of the earlier period. Professor Woodberry had the singing voice then, and he has it now. The lyrical quality of his poetry is as fresh, the line of description as purely drawn, the nobility of feeling as unforced as ever, with added to these, the evidence of ripened poetic culture in the heightened philosophical beauty, the more skilful fitting of the lyrical mood to the appropriate structure, and the even lighter wing upon which some of these latest songs rise into altitudes of aspiration and expectancy.

Now, as then, Mr. Woodberry's poetry appeals for readers to the qualified rather than to the sordid or the superficial. In it the sordid is never more than a point of departure; while to those who demand poetry they may read as they read a bulletin board, with passing, hasty glance, he must inevitably seem vague and involved. This is not because his poetry is academic in the sense of being formal, dry, or unconnected with the present, or with human need and striving. On the contrary it has been spoken of very accurately as "peculiarly the poetry of young men, of generous mind, no strangers to the old paths of the Muses and the soaring philosophies, yet quick with the sense of present beauty, and earnest with the sense of present obligation."

This is manifest in the feeling that his old students at Columbia University have for him. To them he gave a fine inspiration for living, worth more than his valuable instruction in literature. He directed their enthusiasm, and in some of them he awakened beautiful powers that until then had lain dormant. One of them, bearing testimony to this interfusion of the intellectual with the constant glow of idealism, has said, that to Professor Woodberry "literature is a personal experience incapable of having its essence poured out or imparted save through the direct channel of immediate sympathy."

Much more than an instructor, he was to his students a model of manhood, so that another student in the simple language of affection spoke for many when he wrote:

"One who took Manhood for his art,  
Taught it by manliness so rare,  
We keep his lessons in our heart,  
But first of all he entered there."

It is not, therefore, a new but a deepened element of human sympathy that appears in these later poems, the broad intellectual outlook of the early period having widened into universality, the brotherhood of kindred nationality, tastes, culture and aims having given place to a clear-sighted sense of universal brotherhood. What less can such noble lines as these mean?

"When we dare neither to loose nor  
to bind  
However to us things appear;  
When whatsoever in others we find  
We shall feel neither shame nor fear;  
When we learn that to love the lowliest  
We must first salute him our peer;  
When the basest is most our brother  
And we neither look down nor up to  
another—  
The end of our ride shall be near."

A stern and somewhat mournful critic of American poetry, Mr. Woodberry felt, a few years ago, that the literary genius of America was at a halt, exhibiting that the North was doing nothing to equal or even to supplement the work of the older group of poets, discussing Lanier with the word clever, as an Ixion embracing a cloud, doing justice to any other southern singer and seeing afterglow and not dawn in the western singers then finding recognition.

At this time he had settled rather definitely into his chair of comparative literature, accepting America's mediocrity and bating hope. At least this is the impression that urges itself upon the reader of much of his fine critical work. His keen dispassionate insight and tendency to whatever sounded dogmatic and unsympathetic in the attitude of those days.

It is now 10 years since he and Edward McDowell at about the same time left Columbia, "quitting the academic ranks," as some one has said, "to well in their idealistic tents." Meanwhile, his own talent has been improved, and he has been augmenting the store of true poetry in America and doing much to offset certain tendencies toward inbreed and decadency.

Very reassuring is the proof the new poems furnish that self-apprehensions expressed long ago in a poem called "Forebodings" were groundless. The old heart, with its "oneness of faith and sight," has not gone out in the glow of its strong endeavor, "the more for striving has not perished in the strife, nor has the glory of living been darkened by contact with lower beings. The very recognition of need safeguard the child heart and the man has been their protection; mindless of the ancient injunction to him to thinketh he standeth has resulted still firmer footing."

Somewhere in his prose Mr. Woodberry speaks of the tendency in human liv-

ing to harden into formulas, and all through his work may be observed this desire to remain plastic, receptive, without that moral blunting which the worldly wise regard as inevitable; and to quote again his own words, here in these latest poems is evidence that

"Wherever he sank with that heart of love  
He rose up purified."

The new volume is lyrical and retains all the exquisite qualities of the earlier work with grace added. Its subject in the principal poems is mankind, not the individual nor the race but the family, the brotherhood that shall recognize itself spiritually.

Mr. Woodberry disclaims any intention of drawing out explicit symbolism from himself, but "The Flight," "The Way," "What the Stars Sang in the Desert," and "Beyond Good and Evil" are essentially symbolic poems, and only those who can forge their own symbolic meanings from the shining material he offers in them will come near to the true import.

In "The Kingdom of All Souls" the meaning is clear as it stands in poetic form, but could scarcely be explained in prose. The first stanza shows what the youthful poetic imagination first conceived this kingdom to be:

"I heard in my youth of a Kingdom,  
Lying far at the world's end,  
And pilgrim-wise I clothed myself in my  
boyhood there to wend;  
Through the beautiful, the dutiful, the  
holy highway ran,  
So was I told, and it stretched through  
the midst of all the glory of  
man;

So I lived with beauty and duty long;  
and I flourished in noble years;  
But I came not nigh to the Kingdom  
thereby; and my youth was  
throned with fears;

For he who seeks only the Kingdom,  
goes lonely, however it be at the  
prime;  
Now, in man's estate, perplexed, desolate,  
I looked forward and back  
through time."

Into this loneliness of selfish seeking come then two visions; the first, of all that men have "fashioned fairest, carved or painted or sung;" and second, that of the strife and sorrow of mankind in its strange contrast to this beauty. In dark places lurked that which so linked the beauty with woe and want and sacrifice that the soul-sense fled beyond all differences of races and creed and even character to the primal, fundamental fact of the one human family and of brotherhood with all:

"Since then I have taken men's hands  
in mine and nevermore felt shame,  
Such unearthly light on my soul-sight  
in that flooding moment came:  
And I mixed with all races in primitive  
places wherever we might meet;

And I saw men's souls unsheltered  
and bare, as one seeth eye to eye."  
And so it is that the kingdom, missed in the days when full brotherhood had been ignored and the human sense of beauty and of law had resigned, is found:

"I heard, o'er confusions within,  
The Voice that comes o'er chaos when a  
new world shall begin:  
I have cleansed thy eyes of beauty,  
I have cleansed thy heart of duty. . . .  
Naught to thee the vestment meaneth,  
gleam or gloom that men inherit;  
Thou art waking in the Kingdom. . . .  
Past the sensual, past the moral, now  
thy being newly rolls—  
Thou art living, thou art breathing in  
the Kingdom of All-Souls."

The seer sense is conscious then of a great fulfillment and a great hope. "I saw, I know, in that mighty glow, the foregleams of some dawn."

A sketch like the foregoing is necessarily bald and pitifully inadequate, serving merely as a guide-post to the poem, which must be read in its entirety to be understood. The same lesson of the oneness of humanity, of the entire possibility that any individual is solitary in his quest for the divine event, breathes through "The Riding," and "The Way."

These poems, and also "What the Stars Sang in the Desert"—surely as exquisite a lyrical poem as America has produced—are more reminiscent of Poe than anything in recent poetry; not at all in any meaning of imitation, but as if the gift of melody, so marked in Poe, had been made to minister to a higher vision, as if the later poet had been given the freedom of a celestial beauty which haunted the other but eluded his grasp:

"If I could dwell  
Where Israel  
Hath dwelt, and he where I,  
He might not sing so wildly well  
A mortal melody,  
While a bolder note than this might  
swell  
From my lyre within the sky."

Woodberry has struck the bolder note; his lyre has been hanging farther within the sky.

**TOWN COUNTS UP PARK COST**  
COUNCIL BLUEFS, Ia.—Figures recently compiled on Dodge park, chronicle by the Nonpareil, show about \$20,000 spent in condemnation of land and boulevard work during the last 18 months. Condemnation and purchase cost was \$11,513.45 and boulevard improvement \$8000.

## MARGARET L. WOODS' POEMS SUCH AS TO PLEASE FRIENDS

Collection Seen as Adding to Established Reputation—Significance of Historic Events in China Authoritatively Shown—Japanese Poet in Criticisms

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—Margaret L. Woods' latest collection of poems will add to a reputation firmly established more than 25 years ago by her novel, "A Village Tragedy," and further enhanced with her every contribution to literature, whether in verse or prose, since then. The poems recently published are all that her admirers can have looked for from her pen. They bear once again brilliant witness to her wealth and beauty of diction, to the humor and rare insight of her thought, to an inspiration intense and irresistible, a music which starts the chords of memory, maybe long silent and forgotten, once more vibrating. There is verse stately and serene, verse gay and inconsequent, the happy lilt of childhood's joy, the sound of laughter and of tears, all the rich variety of the poet's genius, united to the experience which beneath passing sunlight and shadow has found the inner meaning of life, the steady certainty of eternal laws. The tempest of wayward mood, the exaction of fickle circumstance, are not unknown, but in her own words, "Life re-emerges, tranquil, shining, august."

The poem entitled "The Builders" is unsurpassed by anything in the volume. To the Londoner who has learnt to know and to love his city, to recognize her in her many aspects, to value the peace and immutability of those haunts, with the rush and turmoil of her ever-flowing, ever-ebbing tide, passes, never to enter, will feel instant response in him to the following lines:

"But the living light of London that is  
thine own.  
Flame upon flame  
It is strung on the edge of the roar-  
ing, hurrying street,  
Fevered it shakes in the gust of the  
whirling city;  
Here calm and estranged  
It floats and fades, weaving a shadowy  
woof  
In the solemn deep of thy gray ascending  
arches."

It may be said that the tomorrow of any nation can only be safely conjectured by studying her yesterday. The student of modern China, bent on gauging the forces at work and at war within her constitution and their final destiny needs to make himself familiar with the history of her past, since to understand the effects of which he is the observer he must seek their causes, buried deep in the records of the most ancient and intricate of the world's civilizations. He will need to understand something of the relations existing between governing and governed through the centuries, what, in the eyes of the people, they will appear to have gained, what lost, by the substitution of a republic so startling at variance with traditions established before the dawn of western civilization for a monarchy imbued with a sanctity almost divine.

Mr. Backhouse and Mr. Bland, in their "Annals and Memoirs of the Court of Peking," throw much light upon the history of China extending over three centuries. Having had access to state papers, diaries and correspondence, they have compiled a series of vivid and significant narratives, drawn from documentary evidence, which present the gradual disintegration of the empire, the periodic revolt of the people against oppression and injustice. The failure of China, in the past, to establish a sound constitution must be said to lie at the door of her ministers, whose careers have boasted of little but intrigue and corruption, disseminating distrust and hostility among the people. Of present conditions and final readjustment the writers have something to say. Recognizing that no surface reform can bring health and prosperity to a nation not yet awake to its own desperate need, they see little light immediately ahead. "Judged in the light of its achievements and even of its avowed aims, Young China stands at present condemned of futility. With a fair field and much favor it has failed to seize its splendid opportunities; it has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. . . . yet this at least must be placed to its credit that its fervor of zeal for western learning has been and is an intelligent protest, a conscious reaction, against the petrification of the Confucian system, against 'the letter which killeth,' a wholesome breeze of dawn, stirring the dead bones in the dark valleys of Chinese tradition. The lamp which they have lighted can never again be extinguished, the old order must pass, giving place to the new."

The work has begun and here and there the light has penetrated, dispelling apathy, awakening to the nation's imperative need, but the call is a universal one demanding individual aspiration, manifested in concerted and enthusiastic endeavor which will sweep away what has become intolerable to the few and must be to all, once patriotism and enlightened idealism have established their indisputable claim.

In his latest volume of essays the Japanese poet and man of letters, Yone Noguchi, shows an amazing mastery of the English language and a power of criticism of western thought probably unsurpassed by any oriental. In "Through the Torii" (torii are the arches fashioned of wood which lead to the Japanese temples) he writes de-lightfully of his own country and people with that simple joy in the wayside beauty which keeps the heart of the poet forever gay and young. "Is there

anything new under the sun?" he asked, and the answer comes swift and sure. "Certainly there is. For instance see how a bird flies. And how flowers smile." But his thought is not merely contemplative, it is keenly and startlingly analytical, and added to his discernment is the oriental dignity, a self-assurance which has none of the superficial cocksureness of the west, but is possessed of all the sincerity of considered judgment.

Noguchi's view of Whistler's character, not less baffling to his intimates than to those across whose horizon he flashed a brilliant fantastic meteor, is summed up with remarkable penetration. "Whistler's personality," he writes, "was unique, whether it was after study or not, so his art was; and we all see his personality behind his work. If you only see the surprise, mystification, confusion and confounding in his art, I do not think you see the real Whistler at all. It appears at the first glance that he was always playing with his art and also with his friends, and he was so witty and combative, but he was in his heart of hearts most sincere and sad, again like our Hokusai. His strange aloofness in his art as well as in his personality may have been rooted in his Puritan blood; and his Puritanism was touched by the modern cynicism and alternately by the attractive cosmopolitanism; therefore he was both severe and delicate."

As a critic of European art and literature, Mr. Noguchi, though he can still write charmingly and subjectively of his own country and people, arouses the suspicion that the Oriental not less than the Puritan, has been "touched by the attractive cosmopolitanism" and that his outlook on men and things has been affected, unconsciously, by the opinions and standards of the west.

### EDITORIAL COMMENT

LOS ANGELES EXPRESS—The importance of the peanut industry in Oklahoma, Texas and North Carolina has formed the subject of instructive articles heretofore published in the Express, all given publicity in the belief that the industry is one in which California could attain supremacy. At the present time, California not only buys trainloads of peanuts from the South, but it imports considerable quantities from the Orient. This state easily could raise enough to meet all home demands and supply a large tonnage for shipment to other markets. The crop is exceedingly profitable, and bulletins of the department of agriculture would indicate that there are sections of California especially adapted to its production. Moved by his perception of the opportunity that exists, a business man of Corcoran has purchased 50 acres of land near that city and proposes to plant the entire acreage to peanuts this coming March. It is his intention to market his crop at the Panama-California exposition at San Diego, and he plans his venture on the estimate that a million sacks of peanuts will be required there to supply the demand. That should constitute but a beginning. The market supplied by the Panama-California exposition is as nothing to the market that now exists all over the country. There are areas in southern California and in the San Joaquin valley that could not be devoted to a more profitable crop—a crop that should come to mean as much to the economy of the state as the walnut or the bean.

**CEDAR RAPIDS GAZETTE**—Pennsylvania is famed as a state of large cities and many millions. The products of her factories are known in every quarter of the globe, and likewise the coin of her men of wealth is scattered in the world's great centers. It is the mineral output of Pennsylvania which has brought this about. The treasure stores of the earth have been brought to the surface and gained vast returns for the producers. Among the resources of Pennsylvania the greatest is anthracite coal, which has made her mine-owners fabulously rich. Iowa is known as a state of small cities and few millions. Her products, those of the soil largely, supply food for the tables of the world. The riches of her citizens are not, however, squandered far away. That is because her wealth is not in the hands of a few individuals but divided with a degree of equality among her citizens who employ it in the comforts like those of home. A leader in the fruits of the soil, Iowa likewise leads the states of the Union in the production of livestock. Texas leads in beef cattle, but Iowa more than makes up a larger total by the raising of milch cows. In estimates of Iowa's wealth the horse is usually thought of as a minor factor. But the horses of Iowa, as shown by the department of agriculture, are worth \$28,000,000 more this year than the anthracite output of the entire country, which means Pennsylvania, for that state produces practically all the hard coal.

**On the Value of Iowa's Cows**  
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**PORTLAND OREGONIAN**—Establishment of the Alaska steamship line from Portland is to be followed by that of a line to Honolulu. Thus Portland is advancing into her rightful position as a center of commerce, which consists not merely in the selling or buying, but in

**Portland and Hawaii Re-trade**  
The establishment of the Alaska steamship line from Portland is to be followed by that of a line to Honolulu. Thus Portland is advancing into her rightful position as a center of commerce, which consists not merely in the selling or buying, but in

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the exchange of commodities. This exchange thrives best between countries of unlike products. Oregon can profitably exchange lumber, grain and fruit of the temperate zone for the hardwood, sugar and tropical fruit of Hawaii. Perseverance in building up business intercourse should surely make a steamship line a financial success and bring much profit to our merchants. Home-owned steamships are an important factor in the prosperity of a city. Their freight money returns to local channels of trade and is partly expended in buying supplies and equipment and in repairing ships. These vessels have aided materially in building up San Francisco and Seattle and they can

aid equally in building up Portland. Though beginning with chartered ships, a line can in time buy its vessels and can ultimately build them on the Columbia river and expand the shipbuilding industry. By reaching out trade tentacles and promoting home industry great ports have grown up and we should duplicate the experience. Honolulu was in frequent direct communication with Portland in the early days of the Oregon country. The New England traders used to sail between the two ports, and the first printing plant brought to the Pacific Northwest came from Honolulu. In entering into regular commercial relations we are merely renewing old ties.

destroyers now under construction: No. 57, building at Fore River Shipbuilding Company, the Tucker; No. 58 and No. 59, building at William Cramp & Sons yard, the Conyngham and the Porter; No. 60, building at Bath Iron Works, the Wadsworth; Nos. 61 and 62, building at New York Shipbuilding Company's yards, the Jacob Jones and the Wainwright.

The Tucker is named for Capt. Samuel Tucker of the revolutionary navy. The Conyngham is named for Capt. Gustavus Conyngham, also of the revolution. The Porter is named for both David Porter, an officer of the war with France, the war with Tripoli and the war of 1812, and for Admiral David D. Porter, his son, who was one of the most distinguished officers of the civil war.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

**Army Orders**  
WASHINGTON—Maj. M. S. Jarvis, inspector general, removed on duty 15 days in addition to one month directed Feb. 7; then to Ft. Sam Houston.

As a board, Maj. I. Leonard Wood, Maj.-Gen. W. W. Waters, assistant to chief of staff; Brig.-Gens. R. K. Evans, H. Liggett, C. J. Bailey, to meet at Washington, March 19, to make recommendations for filling vacancies in the general staff corps.

As a board, Capt. H. L. Laubach, S. J. B. Schindell, W. T. Merrick, and J. P. Robinson, to make annual inspection of military departments of educational institutions at which officers are detailed.

Col. W. T. May, infantry, 13, to twenty-fourth infantry, April 15.

**Navy Orders**  
Lieut.-Commander W. B. Tardy, detached navy yard, New York, to the New York as engineer officer.

Lieut.-Commander D. C. Hanrahan, detached navy yard, Philadelphia, to connection fitting out the Balch and in command when commissioned.

Lieut. Thomas Withers Jr., detached office of naval intelligence, April 14, to command the E-1.

Lieut. J. H. Newton, detached navy yard, New York, to the New York.

Ensign E. K. Lang, detached the Virginia, to the New York.

Ensign J. H. Culin, detached the Intrepid, to the Cleveland.

Ensign J. A. Crutchfield, detached the Intrepid, to the Cleveland.

Dodge, detached the Idaho, to the Maine.

Passed Assistant Paymaster G. P. Shamer, detached the Idaho, to the Kearsarge.

Passed Assistant Paymaster O. D. Conger, detached the Tacoma, to the North Carolina.

Chief Boatswain August Rettig, to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Gunner/G. C. Smith, detached Pittsburgh, to home, wait orders.

Chief Machinist George Growney, detached the Chattanooga, to the Pittsburgh.

Chief Machinist F. G. Sprengel, detached receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa., continue leave.

Machinist F. E. Nelson, detached receiving ship at Puget Sound, Wash., to the Chattanooga.

Paymaster's Clerk L. S. Sutliff, appointed, to the Tacoma.

Paymaster's Clerk Robert O'Hagan, appointed, to the Kearsarge.

Paymaster's Clerk A. P. M. Shock, appointed, to the Idaho.

**Movements of Vessels**  
Vestal, at Norfolk.  
Wilmington, at Hong Kong.  
Lebanon, Guantanamo to Port Arthur, Texas.  
Osceola, Guantanamo to Guacanayabo bay.  
Onida, Charleston to Port Royal, S. C.

## TO MAINE

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## YARMOUTH LINE

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## PENSIONERS TO BE ASSESSED IF REPORT PASSES

State Commission Says Municipal Employees Should Contribute to Retirement Fund Just as School Teachers Now Do

## SAVING IS ESTIMATED

Municipal employees hereafter should contribute to their own retirement pensions, according to the report which will be made to the Legislature today by the state commission appointed by last year's General Court to study the situation.

Should the Legislature accord with this recommendation by the passage of a compulsory pension-contribution bill, policemen, firemen and all other town and city employees in Massachusetts would no longer be entitled to pension benefits paid entirely out of the state treasury. School teachers already are obliged to make this contribution of a certain percentage of their salaries.

A considerable decrease in the annual expenditures of the Massachusetts communities would be made possible by such a measure. In Boston, the \$400,000 paid out in the form of retirement annuities would be cut practically in half. The other \$200,000 would be made up by the employees themselves. Many cities and towns in the state who have been objecting to the burden of the non-contributory system are expected to endorse the bill.

The special commission's system is similar to that which the commonwealth has already adopted for employees of the state. Under the state act, the employee pays 3 per cent of his wages yearly into a pension fund. These payments are handled after the manner of an actuarial insurance business. They accumulate and at retirement of the employee are paid out in annuities.

Retirement of the employee is optional at 60; that is, the employee may retire voluntarily and receive his pension yearly, or the state may force his retirement if he is deemed unfit for further service. At 70 retirement is compulsory, and the annuity payments follow. Employees may also be retired on pension when incapacitated.

The amount of the annuities out of the fund paid in by the employee is determined by the size of his contribution, which is in turn decided, of course, by the amount of his wages.

Then the state doubles the amount of the annuity out of the treasury of the commonwealth. For instance, if the amount of the annuity from the fund contributed by the employee were \$300 per year, the state would contribute \$300 additional each year, making the total annuity of \$600.

The special commission, which is composed of James E. McConell of Roxbury, Magnus W. Alexander of Lynn and Henry S. Dennison of South Framingham, will make other pension system recommendations of lesser importance.

## STATE NORMAL SUMMER SESSION IS ANNOUNCED

Program of Subjects and Names of Instructors Are Published as Well as the Qualifications

Preliminary announcement of the summer session of the State Normal school at Hyannis for 1914 states that the session will open on July 7 and close on Aug. 7. It will be free to all who reside in the state or signify their intention to teach in this state. The list of subjects and instructors is as follows:

Music—Edmund F. Sawyer, instructor of music, State Normal school, Hyannis. Psychology or pedagogy—Mary E. Laing, formerly instructor at the state normal school, Oswego, N. Y.

Geography—Charles P. Simmitt, instructor in geography, state normal school, Bridgewater. Arithmetic—Instructor to be announced.

Primary reading and language—Ida E. Finley, principal of practice school, state normal school, Framingham.

English—instructor to be announced. United States history—Hannah M. Harris, instructor in history, State Normal school, Hyannis.

Playground and rhythmic work and folk dancing—Instructor to be announced. Basketry, cane seating, hammock making and similar subjects—Mabel Kimball Baker, supervisor of industrial work, Normal school, Hyannis.

Art instruction—George T. Sperry, instructor in art, Brooklyn Polytechnic school, Brooklyn, N. Y.

General science for high schools—Howard A. Kelley, instructor in science, high school, Springfield.

Social study for high schools—Instructor to be announced.

Cooking and sewing—Elizabeth C. Conner, instructor in domestic science, Pratt institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Supervision—Dr. David Snedden, commissioner of education; Robert O. Small, deputy commissioner of education; Julius E. Warren, agent state board of education; William Riley, instructor in pedagogy, Lowell Normal school.

## BUSINESS WOMEN MEET

At the Sunday afternoon meeting of the Business Women's Club, 144 Bowdoin street, the musical program was directed by Joseph C. Stout. Mr. Litchfield gave a talk on the club's proposed European trip next summer.

## MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

### EXPERIENCE

It's by climbing a ladder one gains, we suppose. Skill that makes him unlikely to drop; It's the man who works up from the bottom who knows The way to hold on at the top.

If, during the coming season, they manage to grow more vegetables than they themselves can use, and sell the surplus to the neighbors, the prospective cultivators of back lots may get back lots of the money they have paid the grocers in former years.

### THIRD FINGER

By the time that they have left their teens, Young ladies understand A ring upon the finger means A wedding is on hand.

The movement on foot to hold an equal suffrage parade in Boston early in May promises to see a great many paraders on foot when it finally comes to pass.

### INEXPERIENCED

The dealer who sells his beans and peas And cress and other garden stuff For less than what he should prove he's A real "green" grocer, sure enough.

### ATTRACTIVE

We find at the academy This statement to be true: If an artist draws well, then, we see, His pictures draw well, too.

### FREIGHT HANDLERS MAKE DEMAND

Wage scale committeemen of the New Haven Railroad Freight Handlers Union 70 have presented their petition for better terms to the management of the road and held one conference, according to a report made at a meeting of the union yesterday.

## REVIEW OF NEW U. S. POWER SQUADRON IS BEING PLANNED

Several Hundred Yachtsmen Along North Atlantic Coast Expected to Participate in First Rendezvous in Narragansett Bay on Labor Day—Conferences Held

Several points concerning the first rendezvous and review of the newly organized United States power squadron to take place probably in Narragansett bay Labor day have been settled as a result of two conferences between Roger Upton, commander of the squadron, and Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the United States navy, held at the Copley-Plaza hotel Saturday. Several hundred yachtsmen sailing from Atlantic seaboard ports between Maine and Virginia probably will participate.

Mr. Roosevelt, who was the guest of honor at the annual dinner of the Boston Yacht Club at the Copley-Plaza Saturday night, gave his approval to the project and promised to aid the review by attending and helping out in the program.

All told there are approximately 600 motorboats already enrolled, representing about 15 clubs on the Atlantic coast, while other clubs on the Great Lakes are being organized. It is expected that this fleet, which will serve as an auxiliary to the United States navy, will eventually be extended to embrace motorboats on the Pacific and, in fact, a large majority of the 500,000 motorboats in all waters contiguous to the United States.

Commander Upton, who originated the squadron idea and subsequently obtained the approval and aid of the navy department, today wrote to the navy department.

## AMONG THE SETTLEMENTS

Civic Service house will hold its annual dinner at the Twentieth Century Club Wednesday evening, March 25. Speakers from the 30 clubs of the house will tell briefly of the work of the club each represents. Plans were completed at a meeting of the united clubs at the house last evening for the annual dance and reunion at Paul Revere hall, Wednesday evening, April 27. Every effort will be made to secure a large attendance of graduates as well as of the present members of the house. Ralph Pacaro is chairman of the committee in charge. On Thursday evening, April 28, in St. Mary's hall the Mazzini and Hancock clubs will present "The Pirates of Penzance." Regular rehearsals for the operetta are now going on.

"Social Settlement Work" is the topic to be presented at the fourth public conference in connection with the course in social service for volunteer social workers to be held at Temple Adath Israel, Thursday evening. Any one interested may attend.

A party for mothers and nursery children will be held at Cottage Place neighborhood house tomorrow evening. Miss Mabel Murray and one of her pupils will sing and there may be mandolin music also. The same evening a concert will be given under the auspices of the Civic Club.

The annual concert of the Boston music school settlement was given last Tuesday evening at the Copley-Plaza, and, as there is demand for its repetition, the directors have decided to give the concert again at popular prices. The Peoples orchestra will not appear then, as it is preparing for its own concert which is to be given on Sunday afternoon, April 5, at Huntington Avenue theater. The pupils of the settlement will give the concert at Steinert hall Thursday evening, March 26. Proceeds

will go toward the maintenance of the settlement.

Tomorrow evening the Calumet Club of South Bay Union will have a social at 20 Union Park, and Thursday afternoon the Sorosis Club will hold their monthly meeting there. The Junior Municipal League will meet at 6 Marlboro street Friday afternoon.

Two new dramatic clubs are to be organized this week at the Frances E. Willard settlement. They will be in charge of students from Emerson College of Oratory.

The boys' annual gymnastic exhibition will be held at Roxbury neighborhood house Thursday evening.

Miss Marie Lundberg, domestic science supervisor, will give a lesson for the Mothers Club of Robert Gould Shaw house Wednesday afternoon.

Three plays are in preparation at Hale house. The young men's and young women's dramatic clubs have joined forces for one play, and the Mary Antin and Massasoit Clubs are to give the other two.

Tonight the Associates Club of Ellis Memorial are to have a dinner at the women's residence, and tomorrow the volunteer workers will have a luncheon there.

## NEW SCENE FOR MILITIA GAME NOW EXPECTED

Moving of Supplies Seems to Show That Maneuvers Will Not Be Held Again Near Barnstable Next Summer

## REASONS ARE GIVEN

Evidence that Barnstable, West Barnstable and adjoining towns will not be the scene of the Massachusetts volunteer militia maneuvers this year was shown today when Adj.-Gen. Gardner W. Pearson ordered Maj. Harry C. Hunter of the quartermaster's department to remove the supplies and equipment from these districts, where they have been held in storage, to the arsenal at South Framingham.

It is also evident that the officers' service camp will be held in a different place this year, or Major Hunter would have received orders to leave a portion of the supplies and equipment behind.

Another reason for the moving of these supplies is, that in case orders should be received from the war department to move the national guard, it would be necessary to move as quickly as possible.

Captain Colby T. Kittredge, of the pay department, M. V. M., has been assigned as paymaster to the first squadron of cavalry, and the first battalion of field artillery. Captain Kittredge is also paymaster of the sixth regiment of infantry.

Captain Kittredge succeeds Capt. Joseph A. Smith, who has just been retired as major.

## FORMER SIEGEL STORE IS OPENED BY NEW COMPANY

Bacon Interests Continue Business With Previous Employees Kept at Work by Succeeding Firm

Under the new management of the W. & A. Bacon Company, the Siegel store opened this morning, continuing the business without a break, retaining the employees of the Bacon store in Roxbury, closed since January, and many from the former Siegel concern. Horace Bacon said today that it was the hope of the company that all the former employees of the Henry Siegel Company might be taken on the force.

All the books have not been turned over to the new occupants as yet, so it is not known just how the list of Siegel employees stands.

Joseph A. Butler, a director of the new company, formerly of the Martin Manufacturing Company of Newton, said that many buyers were starting away this morning to get new goods. In two weeks it is expected that everything will be straightened out. Flowers on the desks in many of the offices mark the new regime. Outside all Siegel signs have been removed and as yet no others are in place, neither is there any attempt at window decoration or display of goods.

## HENRY SIEGEL IS TO MAKE DEFENSE

NEW YORK—Henry Siegel, president of the Siegel Stores Corporation, has declared it his purpose to use \$450,000 recently offered to and rejected by depositors to defend Mr. Vogel and himself against the grand jury indictments. He said that he did not now have a dollar in the world that was his own.

## APPROPRIATIONS FOR NEEDHAM CUT BY FINANCE BOARD

NEEDHAM, Mass.—The adjourned town meeting to act on the financial affairs of the town will be held tonight and the finance commission will submit to the voters propositions for some radical cuts in appropriations in order to keep the tax rate below \$20. The total appropriations asked for this year are \$157,636.67 against \$130,000 last year. This, together with an estimated state and county tax of \$23,453.54 and bond and interest payments falling due of \$21,485 and outstanding accounts from 1913 of \$17,261.21 would make a total of \$219,836.42, an expenditure calling for a \$24 tax rate.

The committeemen have cut most of the regular items but the biggest cut comes in the highway appropriation which is reduced from \$27,700 to \$21,000. They also oppose the laying out or building of seven new streets this year unless the abutters will agree to an assessment equivalent to at least 75 per cent of the cost of construction of same. The commission reports against appropriations for an evening school, the removal of garbage or a Fourth of July celebration.

## TOWN MEETING AT STONEHAM

STONEHAM, Mass.—The principal recommendations of the finance commission for appropriations at the opening town meeting tonight are \$39,500 for schools, \$5400 for street lighting, \$4100 for police department, \$5135 for fire department, \$6500 and the excise tax for highway work, \$2104 for moth work, \$900 for collection of garbage and ashes and \$5500 for poor department. The total of recommendations together with appropriations of 1913 meetings which are to enter the tax levy and the state and county taxes is \$129,353.61. The committee estimates the tax rate at \$24.13, unless its recommendations are exceeded.

## READING HOLDS MEETING TONIGHT

READING, Mass.—Of importance to Wakefield is the outcome of the discussion which will take place at the town meeting tonight, when the finance committee will oppose the sale of electricity to Wakefield by the local municipal plant at less than three cents per kilowatt hour.

For three years the price has been two cents and Wakefield recently instructed its light board to renew a contract with this town for all its current, with the understanding that the rate would be the same. Tonight's session has two other important votes to take; appropriation of \$12,000 for a playground and increasing the pay of the chief of police and regular officers.

It is the same with violin playing as with singing. The sound of the instrument is what is liked, not the player on it. The genius that made the tone possible should have the gratitude that a performer gets. A vocal pedagogue on a certain day gave the indication that made the Melba or the Sembrich tone-placing one of the world's possessions. A forerunner at a certain moment in a day's ranging made the choice of a tree that determined the tone of Elman's or of Kreisler's violin. Whoever was the original cause of the sound that gives pleasure ought to have the praise of the music. The applause should perhaps never be given to the performer for the cause of interpretation, since it is just as likely that interpretation is imposed on player or singer by the public that listens as that it is the artist's own product.

An admirable reading Mr. Weingartner gave of the "Leonora" overture. A great triumph he and Mme. Weingartner made of the final scene of "Tristan and Isolde," which they tried the week before, possibly with results that did not satisfy them. Orchestra and voice were dramatically magnificent in the climax of these famous pages and the house bestowed vigorous hand-clapping on both singer and conductor.

## SALARY VOTE WILL BE RECONSIDERED

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Reconsideration of last week's adverse vote on the proposal to increase the salary of Chief of Police Pollard from \$1200 to \$1500 will be asked at tonight's town meeting. Increases from \$650 to \$850 for Charles E. Walton, tax collector, and from \$200 to \$400 for Frederic S. Hartshorne, town clerk, will also be recommended by the finance commission. Abolishing the auditors by the appointment of a town accountant, organization of a town planning board, appropriations for playground work, acceptance of the tenement house and other legislative acts and appropriating \$7400 to motorize the fire apparatus will be other leading items of business.

This Season Has Brought Out Many Dainty New Designs In

# Veilings For Spring

Among the newest veils for the coming season will be noticed many that are designed especially to conform to the small hats that will be so much in vogue this spring.

The velvet beauty spots are again popular, while large and small chenille dots are also much in evidence.

Among the more prominent styles are:

The Harem and Fascination Veils, especially designed to meet the demands of the new hats, at, a yard..... 25c, 50c, 75c to 2.50

Taupe Veiling, a leading color for spring, in fancy figures with chenille and velvet spots, at, a yard..... 50c, 75c, 1.00 to 2.00

Chantilly Lace Veils, in black and all the season's newest shades, at, each..... 1.50, 2.50 to 15.00

White Breton Lace Veils, princess and point applique edges, at, each..... 3.75, 4.50 to 25.00

Bridal Veils. We have an unusually complete assortment of princess and real lace bridal veils in all the staple and novelty designs, at, each..... 8.00, 9.00, 10.50, 12.50, 20.00 to 175.00

VEILINGS DELIVERED FREE ANYWHERE IN NEW ENGLAND

STREET FLOOR—MAIN STORE

# Jordan Marsh Company

# IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

### MME. MELBA SINGS

Singing two arias from Italian operas, with Felix Weingartner conducting the orchestra, Mme. Nellie Melba appeared in concert at the Boston opera house on Sunday evening and won the applause of a fair-sized house. When recalled, the renowned soprano sang pieces with Mr. Weingartner as her piano accompanist and once she sang to her own accompaniment. Her arias were works of great musical beauty, though not of florid demand—the "Voi che sapete" from Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro" and the prayer from the last scene of Verdi's "Otello." The Mozart selection Mme. Melba repeated.

Mme. Lucille Weingartner, soprano, was also a soloist. She presented the final scene from Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde" and three songs with piano, Mr. Weingartner accompanying, as follows: "Obstination," Fontaineilles; "Roches Inaccessibles," composer unknown, and "Schifferliedchen," Weingartner. The orchestra played under the direction of Mr. Weingartner the Beethoven third "Leonora" overture, the prelude and "accompanying music of the final scene of "Tristan and Isolde." Weber's "Invitation to the Dance," as transcribed by Weingartner, and Weber's overture to "Freischuetz."

Many of those who attended the concert must have heard more agile vocalism than Mme. Melba's on other occasions. Some certainly had heard Mme. Melba herself do more in the ornamental way. But nobody could ever have heard a voice nearer to absolute mechanical perfection than that which sang the "Voi che sapete." There can be no question that technical excellence is the thing in the last analysis that makes a great singer. The voice that draws out crowds the world over, the voice that charms both the practised and the casual listener and unites persons of every degree of musical interest and of every sort of preference is the one that is correct beyond cavil as a contrivance for making sound. The artist who has complete hold on the accomplishments which singing-masters call tone production and tone placing is the one that people like to tell of having heard.

It is the same with violin playing as with singing. The sound of the instrument is what is liked, not the player on it. The genius that made the tone possible should have the gratitude that a performer gets. A vocal pedagogue on a certain day gave the indication that made the Melba or the Sembrich tone-placing one of the world's possessions. A forerunner at a certain moment in a day's ranging made the choice of a tree that determined the tone of Elman's or of Kreisler's violin. Whoever was the original cause of the sound that gives pleasure ought to have the praise of the music. The applause should perhaps never be given to the performer for the cause of interpretation, since it is just as likely that interpretation is imposed on player or singer by the public that listens as that it is the artist's own product.

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MR. WEINGARTNER'S "AIDA"  
Felix Weingartner had a large audience on Saturday afternoon to hear his interpretation of Verdi's "Aida" at the Boston opera house. It was one of the few occasions this season when a great throng has been in attendance to applaud his work. The auditorium was filled and the enthusiasm at certain fall for the conductor and his artists was lively. The quartet of principals who assisted in presenting the music of the stanch repertory piece was Mme. Weingartner in the role of the captive heroine, Mme. Gay in the role of the princess, Mr. Lafitte, singing in place of Mr. Zenatello, in the role of the conquering Egyptian general, and Mr. Ancona in the role of the vanquished Ethiopian prince. Mr. Sampieri was the progressive administrator of the kindly dignity. Mr. Mar-dones, representing the conservative opinion of the realm, kept affairs from taking too headlong a course; Mr. Fusco brought to the council chamber the report of the scouts and Miss Sharlow did the off-scene chanting in the ceremonial by which the hero was invested with his sword.

The Saturday subscribers have lost the soprano for three successive weeks, and in the "Aida" performance they lost their tenor. But they have always taken the change in bill or cast graciously, and if they have experienced significant loss they have had much to make up for it. The substitute singers and those supporting them in every case have given the best there was in them to set things square, and the house has had the satisfaction of seeing sudden development in careers. It has seen Mme. Beriza emerge from an understudy into a competent interpreter of a great French role. It has seen Miss Sharlow become from a minor soprano a leading artist. On Saturday it saw Mr. Lafitte rise for the first time to full stature as a dramatic tenor.

Regular attendance at opera brings no keener pleasure than the sight of talent blossoming forth. A community that writes a new name a week in the catalogue of the world's musical artists is one worth living in.

Mr. Weingartner's reading of the "Aida" score is not the same as it was the first time he directed the pageant of the scene at the gate of Thebes. When he originally came to Boston the orchestra and the chorus had been drilled in an Italian routine. They were exuberant in their expression and were given to unrestrained crescendo. He has come this season after the chief tone constituents of the company have had a long French course of training and their expression has become moderated. The crescendo now means adding sound to sound, not, as it used to mean, multiplying sound by sound. Under the new arithmetic a more refined vocal and instrumental shading is achieved, word values impress the hearer and subtleties of acting have their effect.

Mr. Weingartner adapted his baton in his first season to what he found. He had, then, but the company has changed. His "Aida" is no longer the noise of musical city builders working at the direction of Apollo. It is a song of a people in a mood of achievement and contemplation.

Mme. Weingartner made a striking portrayal of the title part. She gave splendor of voice and poise of impersonation to her work and she put Aida in a more appealing light than that character has stood in for a long time. Mme. Gay drew a convincing picture of Amneris, as a figure in a bygone system of manners, and at the same time, confidentially with the audience, she remained herself, a contralto in opera and a member of the society of today.

### GLUCK-BAUER CONCERT

In Symphony hall Sunday afternoon Mme. Alma Gluck, soprano, and Harold Bauer, pianist, gave a concert before a large audience. Mme. Gluck presented five songs from the Schumann "Frauenliebe und Leben" cycle, with Mr. Bauer playing the accompaniments, a group of songs by Rimsky-Korsakoff, Zimbalist and Moussorgsky and a group by Willeby, Carpenter, Powell, Homer and Cottenet. Mr. Bauer presented the Chopin sonata in B minor, three preludes of Debussy, the Schubert impromptu in G flat and the Saint-Saens waltz study.

Both artists brought the quality of entertainment to the concert and gave great delight to their listeners. The singer kept her work on a high level vocally, though she had selections toward the end of the program that were of slight emotional demand for an artist of her rank. All that brilliant, rich tone and intelligent declamation could do to make the music strike home and the poetry have its sentiment and imagery Mme. Gluck furnished in brimming measure. Seldom does a singer come with such abundance of resource. Seldom does one so about her task with manner so free. Seldom does one read her songs in a style so seemingly induced by the occasion instead of put on through a spell of studio discipline.

Mme. Gluck brought a challenge to aspiring sopranos in the song "Reverie," by Zimbalist, a most telling piece for its out of doors description and for its romantic fancy, when sung, as she sang it, with dash and accuracy. A song that dignifies American music, one that might have been placed on the program nearer the Schumann number and not have suffered by comparison, was the "Green River" of Carpenter. Mme. Gluck was picture-quely successful in one of her Rimsky-Korsakoff selections in singing a long passage without accompaniment.

Mr. Bauer in his solo numbers added nothing important to the laurels he has already won in recital this season. As a player of French music he finds no long epochs of artistic development between Saint-Saens and Debussy. His readings of their works declared the two Parisians to be what the evidence of the eyes proves them, contemporaries.

### WEYMOUTH CHOOSES ACCOUNTANT

WEYMOUTH, Mass.—At a joint meeting of the selectmen and water commissioners, Charles R. Cushing was unanimously elected town accountant.



**Filled with Big Meaty Raisins**

That's why we want you to be so sure that DRAKES is on the bottom of each piece, perforated in the pan-lining. Varieties: Raisin, Citron, Marble, Lady, Nut, Oriental Fruit and Wedding Fruit.

**DRAKE'S CAKE**

**DRAKE BROS. CO.**  
85 Savin St., Roxbury, Mass.

At your grocers by the pound.

# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## STRAWBERRIES ON A HOME ACRE

Points on growing the ideal dessert fruit

The points to work for in growing the ideal dessert strawberry are quality, size, productiveness, hardness and color. The law that high quality is at the expense of hardness generally governs; so those who wish to grow strawberries of the highest quality must expect to find that their culture is difficult. Any one can grow fair crops of strawberries of the Crescent type who can grow a good crop of potatoes; but, with the same culture, strawberries of the Marshall type might be a failure. The varieties of high class fancy dessert strawberries that I have grown or know about, writes W. H. Jenkins in *Suburban Life*, are William Belt, Marshall, Bubach, President, Gandy. These, when fully ripened on the plants, are so sweet that they require little or no sugar. They are large and attractive in color, when rightly grown, and are fairly productive and hardy.

When planning a new bed of strawberries for home use, begin by learning which are the best berries being successfully grown in your own or a similar locality, and when you have settled upon the varieties wanted, if you cannot get them from a neighbor, order them from the nearest reliable nursery, in lots of a dozen or 50, and set the plants in a propagating-bed made in the garden where the soil is mellow and fairly rich. My long experience has proved to me that time will not be lost in so doing; for freshly dug, strong plants which I grow in my own beds, if they are set rightly when the leaf first starts in the spring, will every one live and grow almost without check.

In the propagating-bed I set the rows of plants three feet apart and 18 inches in the row. A bed a rod or two square should furnish sufficient plants for the family strawberry bed, with some to spare for your neighbors. A new propagating-bed should be made every spring.

While growing the plants, prepare the soil in which to set them the following spring. We are learning that it is useless labor and a waste to apply large quantities of stable manure to the strawberry bed, if the soil is in fair condition. The soil that will grow a large crop of corn is rich enough for large dessert strawberries. The main essentials are good drainage, plenty of humus, and such good tilth that when you take up a handful of soil there are no lumps, and it all crumbles into fine particles. The ideal soil is loam soil. If I had a plot of cultivated ground where corn, potatoes, or some crop grew well last year, and that was fairly free from weeds, I would plow it early in the spring after applying some manure, if needed.

I believe in transplanting as soon as the soil is dry enough to work in the spring. Take up a handful of the surface soil and, if it crumbles apart, start the plow. Pulverize the few inches of surface soil very fine. Lift the plants from the propagating-bed with a spading fork and shake off a part of the soil, but leave on what clings to the roots. I furrow the ground one way two feet apart, then stretch a garden-line across the furrows, so the plants will be in check rows two feet each way. I press a garden spade in the soil and have a boy insert the plant in the opening, with the roots spread out fan-shaped, then draw out the spade and let the soil fall around the roots, with the stem of the plant even with the surface of the ground. After setting a row, I press the soil firmly around them with my feet. Two persons can do this work more advantageously than one. Every plant lives, and there is little check in growth. It is better to mix up the varieties and so aid pollination.

The cultivation should begin nearly as soon as the plants are set. If you have a horse and cultivator, cultivate quite deeply; if not, the next best thing to do is to use one of the hand-wheel-cultivators. Cultivate after a rain; if the weather is dry, cultivate frequently, to keep an earth mulch around the plants, which will sub-irrigate them by capillary attraction.

With a sharp hoe cut all the runners,

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

### Tree Kangaroo at New York

The New York Zoological park has recently obtained its first tree kangaroo. Living in the dense tropical forests of New Guinea and northern Queensland, the tree kangaroo frequents trees of moderate size, or the lower branches of the taller trees, and feeds on bark, leaves and fruit, says the *Youths Companion*. Although slightly larger than the wallaby, it is smaller than the true kangaroo. Its hind legs are shorter, but the fore legs are longer and more robust, and it has strong, curved, pointed claws that enable it to retain a tight hold on the branches of trees. The animal's tail is very long, and thickly furred.

### Particular Purple Martins

These interesting birds, the largest of the swallow family, we have tried to induce to accept, rent free, a very attractive house we had built for them two years ago. Each year the pretty fellows have come, inspected the apartments, and, without asking any questions, or telling us what the trouble was, then have gone their way, says a writer in *Our Dumb Animals*. We de-

when hoeing the plants, except on a plot on one side of corner where you wish a propagating-bed, to grow plants for another year.

## MOCK TERRAPIN

The tasty luncheon dish, mock terrapin, may be made from cold calves liver or from roast beef, says the *Newark News*. Make a roux of two teaspoonfuls of butter and two teaspoonfuls of flour, and then add two cupfuls of gravy, or two cupfuls of soup stock. Let the mixture boil up once and then add four cupfuls of cold meat, cut in cubes, and simmer slowly for half an hour. Season highly. Pour on a hot platter and garnish with four hard-boiled eggs, sliced.

## FLATIRONS MADE IN NEW FORMS

Work of housewife rendered much lighter

The woman who has studied household economics, and who reaps the benefit of modern progress in her home, can tell a story of the evolution of the flatiron that carries with it convincing proof that in recent years its improvement has been the means of one of the chief economies of time and labor in the home. The flatiron of today is not a commonplace slab of iron, merely to be heated to a certain temperature to smooth out creases; it is an ingenious device fashioned to perfect as well as simplify the laundry work.

There are, however, millions of women doing their own work, unaware that improvements have been made in this line, and who are using the same old heavy irons used by their mothers and grandmothers, says the *Philadelphia Ledger*. Let them step into an up-to-date shop, however, and see what has been accomplished to lighten their laundry work, and they will join the other million who are being benefited by it.

When an ordinary flatiron is bought today the subject of weight is seriously considered; first of all, three irons of various sizes are to be had for each individual worker, the weight of each one being selected to accord with the character of the work to be done. Aside from these there is a small iron with a decided point, designed for little ruffles and narrow edgings, which greatly simplifies this work. For sleeve work comes the regular sleeve iron, fashioned to smooth well into the gathers, tucks or frills of any sleeve. A miniature iron can be had for the tiny yokes and sleeves of baby clothes.

The mangle, perhaps, is the greatest boon to the laundress who does heavy flat work. A steel cylinder, which is heated by electricity or by gas, plays the part of the iron, smoothing out perfectly all creases in flat pieces, in the time it would take to go through a clothes wringer. These mangles can be run by hand or electricity, and the only fault lies in their price, which ranges from \$25 to \$75, according to the quality and mechanism. The cost of the fuel and power depends upon the size of the machine.

There is, however, the cold mangle, which can be had from \$6.50 to \$25, which has been found very satisfactory in smoothing out flat pieces without the means of any heat. These cold cylinders press out all creases when they have been rolled through in a dampened condition, but they do not give the gloss of the heated cylinder. The cold mangle is made of two rolls of hard wood, with springs at each side which control the pressure and may be clamped to the edge of any table with a thumb-screw. The clothes pressed in this way must be hung to dry out thoroughly, as there is no heat to absorb the moisture.

In most up-to-date homes the ordinary flatiron has been superseded by one of the gas or electric variety, according to the supply used in the home, while not a few find satisfaction in the

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

aided last summer that next year we would employ an architect who knew martins better than we did and see if we could not provide a residence for these northern tourists which would keep them at least till they decided to go South again.

### Picture Puzzle



What bird? ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PUZZLE: Marble.

## PRaised METHOD OF BREADMAKING

The following recipe for bread is recommended by a *Monitor* reader as excellent: One half cup sugar, one half cup lard, three teaspoonfuls of salt, mixed with the dry flour. Dissolve yeast in one quart warm milk or water and mix not too stiff. Pour on the board and cut the mass into 12 small portions, molding each separately as for rolls, which serves to retain the rising gases. Place pan in warm place to rise and cover with thick cloth to prevent sudden chill. Repeat process three times, making four divisions in each loaf to bake. If the yeast is questionable and your bread should not start in two hours mold it down at once. The result will be satisfactory. Don't let the work of it deter you, as 15 minutes will cover the whole process, and it will pay.

## FLATIRONS MADE IN NEW FORMS

Work of housewife rendered much lighter

alcohol iron. The question of safety has to be considered, however, in this last, as one must be sure to select a variety that is constructed, so as not to be affected by drafts, and that its flame does not flare backward. There is practically no danger, however, in the gas or electric irons, provided they are not neglected and become overheated, in which case they could ignite anything with which they could come in contact. The double slab gas iron is the most satisfactory; in this iron, one side is being heated while the other side is being used. When one side cools off a little spring reverses the sides, thus supplying a continuous supply of heat.

## BRUSHES TAKE ON NEW SHAPES

Improved dustpan and floor mop

Many brushes are needed in daily cleaning. A goodly stock of these ranks high in household helps. But it is choosing the right shape and kind of brush that gives the most satisfaction, writes Mrs. Christine Frederick in the *Philadelphia Ledger*.

Feather dusters are as good as nothing, because they merely remove the dust from one place to scatter it elsewhere.

But a room cannot be properly dusted without some brushes. A fairly large, round one, about two and a half inches across, with bristles three inches long, is invaluable for little ledges which are under tables and in carved or ornate furniture, round the mirror frames and in other such places. Then a smaller brush of the same general shape, but with the bristles cut pointed, will clean out corners as nothing else can. If this brush is dipped into gasoline occasionally and then allowed to dry out well before using it will take out the dust and the corners will not look so gray as they usually do.

For the white bathtub a curved brush with fairly stiff, short bristles is more satisfactory than a cloth. It does not scratch and saves a great deal of rubbing, and a long handle on it also saves stooping.

In the kitchen near the sink may be kept two small cheap scrubbing brushes, about four inches long; one marked "D" and the other "V," the first being for dishes and the second for vegetables. Celery, rhubarb, the tops of apples and all sorts of foodstuffs can be quickly and thoroughly cleaned without the usual waste from scraping, and an occasional boiling keeps the brush clean. For

## NEED OF EFFICIENCY IN HOME

Mrs. Frederick explains its benefits

Mrs. Christine Frederick, a well-known writer on home economics, appeared before the Philadelphia Mothers' Club recently, says the *Philadelphia Ledger*, and discussed the problem of "Household Efficiency." Mrs. Frederick said:

"The home is the last of the great industries remaining unorganized. Every other division of work has been raised from the slough of traditional methods into standardized conditions of work and pay.

"Efficiency is not a fad, like a fad for white-topped shoes. Efficiency ideals are truly American ideals. They have revolutionized man's world, and I believe they will revolutionize woman's world in the near future. Motion studies of housework, standardized conditions of work, the fair deal toward the workers in the home, are just as possible of application in the home as they are in the factory.

"There are 18,000,000 homemakers—more than three times the number of all women in other professions. Yet half of these women are dissatisfied with their job. They believe that business, teaching, or other 'career' is more stimulating and developing than merely 'keeping house.' That is because they have not the right attitude toward their work. They do not put into homemaking the same enthusiasm, the same culture that they put into these professions outside the home. If they did, they would find the glorious profession of homemaking as stimulating and cultural as any other.

"Women must master their work, and not let it master them. They must substitute exactness for guesswork, and

## HALL BEDROOM GIRL'S PILLOWS

A "hall bedroom" girl who must receive her callers in her own quarters has disguised her folding bed so perfectly that it looks like a drawing room couch. She keeps her sleeping pillows in oblong covers made of cotton corduroy, says the *Washington Herald*. This material launders beautifully and its wearing qualities are well known. They are in mouse shades, require no trimming, as the corduroy in itself is sufficiently ornamental. They fasten at one end with snap hooks and eyes and as a foundation for the collection of embroidered square pillows in down, there is nothing to equal them. And their cost is alluringly small.

## SPOTS DISAPPEAR

When black spots appear on board back of sink or on sink board, sprinkle with salt and rub with a cut lemon. Do this at night and in the morning wash off and dry well, when most of the spots will have disappeared, writes a *Los Angeles Express* contributor. If spots are of long standing, several applications may be necessary, but it never fails to whiten the sink in the end.

## SAGGING SEATS

If you have a reed, rattan or grass chair in which the seat has sagged, says *Los Angeles Express*, place the chair, bottom side up, on the lawn and with the hose thoroughly soak the sagging seat. In drying it will shrink to its original shape and be as good as new.

## BRUSHES TAKE ON NEW SHAPES

Improved dustpan and floor mop

greasy dishes, pots and pans a small brush does wonders, saving time and the usual scratching with knives.

A very large brush, or rather a very small broom, is also a valuable help. It is called a "ceiling broom," and is the size of a child's toy, only with a very long handle, and is small enough to get into corners, thus saving getting down on the floor with a whisk to brush out the dust and threads. For sewing, living and dining rooms it is especially useful, and, being well made, will outlast an ordinary broom, which, anyway is too cumbersome for such use.

All the old toothbrushes should be kept for which there are a dozen uses, from cleaning combs to cleaning marble and Dresden ornaments, typewriters, silver and for blacking small parts of stove and wrought iron.

Many housekeepers do use and still others might avail themselves of the exceedingly good long-handled closed dustpan, which can be purchased in several places. It is made of substantial tin, with a thin wire handle, and has a trap over the opening, so that when it is picked up off of the floor it closes off itself. It can then be hung over the arm and carried downstairs.

Still another floor mop, of the kind called "boat mop," which is to be used for polishing hardwood floors, is offered to the housewife. This new model is triangular in shape instead of having a round crown or center. The substance of the mop is chemically treated fibers, which, when used with additional polishing oil, give the floors a good lustre without much effort on the part of the housewife. The triangular shape enables the mop to fit under radiators and furniture legs.

## NEED OF EFFICIENCY IN HOME

Mrs. Frederick explains its benefits

intelligence for tradition. The principles of industrial efficiency like standardized conditions, business methods for filing household data, and knowledge of the best tool, and above all, the best and most efficient methods can all be applied in the home.

"It's just as interesting to teach one's own children as to teach settlement children; it's just as cultural to serve a good dinner as it is to pound a type-writer; it's just as broadening to keep household accounts and check up one's own dealers as it is to keep books as a hired bookkeeper.

"Women's interests have many of them been taken out of the home by man; canning, sewing, laundry and other home industries are more or less leaving the home; but this changed condition brings new responsibilities and demands greater and more trained intelligence on the part of the housewife of today.

"The teaching of domestic economy in all grades is a step in the right direction; women's clubs are doing much for the new housekeeping; the women's pages of the best newspapers and magazines, as conducted by experts, are doing a world of good in training the women in the smaller towns and country sections.

"I trust that a great deal will come of the new movement on the part of the bureau of agriculture to help farm women. While conditions in the city home have increased in efficiency, the lot of the farm woman in most sections is still very hard.

"Efficiency in the home as elsewhere, means conservation of energy, conservation of material, and greater happiness and prosperity for the individual and society."

## TRIED RECIPES

### GAME PANADA

Boil some small game, such as young pheasant or a partridge, until it is nearly cooked, then remove the skin, pick all the meat from the bones and pound it in a mortar with a little of the liquid in which it was boiled. Add while pounding two large tablespoonfuls of finely sifted bread crumbs, a pleasant seasoning of salt and a grating of nutmeg. When the ingredients have been well blended and the meat is pounded to a perfectly smooth paste, put it into a saucepan with a little more of the liquid—just sufficient to make the preparation the consistency of good white sauce—and simmer very gently for 10 minutes. This panada will keep good for three or four days and can be heated up, a few spoonfuls at a time, just as required. Put a layer of toasted diced bread on a hot plate, pour a little of the panada over and serve.—*Chicago Inter Ocean*.

### GRAPEFRUIT SALAD

Cut an avocado in half, and remove the stone. Select an avocado that may be cut easily with a spoon, but which has not begun to soften further. Peel and cut into small even dice, using a silver knife. Put the dice into a salad bowl. Prepare enough grapefruit pulp to fill a cup, and put it with its juice into the salad bowl. Mince a small shallot exceedingly fine, and put it into a small bowl. Add to it a level teaspoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar and five tablespoonfuls of olive oil. Stir to mix thoroughly. Then add a small green pepper stemmed, seeded and minced fine. Pour it over the prepared salad in the bowl, mix gently and put into the refrigerator to ripen and get very cold. When ready to serve, add, mixing in gently, a cupful of heart celery that has been minced fine.—*Newark News*.

### FISH AND SPAGHETTI PIE

One pound of cold cooked fish, half a package of spaghetti, two cupfuls of white sauce, two hard-cooked eggs, salt, pepper, lemon rind and chopped parsley to taste. Break the spaghetti; throw it into boiling salted water; boil for 20 minutes; drain. Free the fish from bones and break into flakes. Slice the hard-cooked eggs.

In a fireproof dish place a layer of the spaghetti, over this a layer of fish; sprinkle in the seasonings, then a few slices of egg and a layer of white sauce. Repeat until the ingredients are used; cover the top with crumbs and bake.—*Ladies Home Journal*.

### SWEET POTATO WAFFLES

To one cupful of mashed sweet potatoes add one cupful of flour, one fourth cupful of sugar, one cupful of milk, one half cupful of melted butter and two eggs, the whites and yolks beaten separately. Cook on a waffle iron.—*Good Housekeeping*.

## BLOTTING PAPER VERY HANDY

May be put to many uses in the household

Every housewife should have a small rack above her kitchen table for pieces of blotting paper and blotters, which are frequently distributed as advertisements.

If grease is spilled on the kitchen rug or on the carpet anywhere about the house, cover it with a piece of blotting paper and place a warm iron over the spot. The paper will absorb the grease. Wax and wax drops from candles can be removed in the same way. If the spot is very persistent, sprinkle with French chalk before placing the blotting paper over it.

Blotting paper should be placed under midweek stains when they are being removed. It is better always in removing to apply the blotting paper to the side on which the stain was made.

Care must be taken not to have the iron so hot that it will remove color from the carpet or silk when a grease spot is being cleaned.

When grease is spilled on a book, warm carefully the parts which have been stained and take up as much as possible with fine blotting paper. Apply hot spirits of turpentine to the spot. Let dry and moisten with alcohol. This will take out the grease without harming the paper. It may be necessary to repeat the experiment.

Grease on the wall can generally be eradicated by covering with blotting paper and pressing with a hot iron. Sometimes grease spots can be removed from books in the same manner. It is especially well to try this method if the back or binding of the book is stained, says the *New Haven Journal Courier*.

Grease stains sometimes cannot be removed by washing and even French chalk, blotting paper and a hot iron fail to do the work. If this happens, place blotting paper on both sides of the spot and press with a hot iron. Sponge afterward with alcohol or chloroform.

A piece of blotting paper placed under a vase on the table or under the centerpiece on which a vase of flowers stands will absorb any water that may happen to be spilled out of the vase.

Very fine lace can be dried by placing it between two sheets of blotting paper and covering with a weight. Fancy collars can be dried in this way easily. When traveling, it is well to remember this, as people generally do not like to trust their good pieces of lace with everybody.

Blotting paper will be found useful to put under preserve jars and jelly glasses during the canning season, to place under doughnuts, crullers and French fried potatoes when they are removed from the grease pan after be-

## COAT HAS BOX-PLAIED PEPLUM

Cuffs and collar of satin

There is something essentially youthful in this design. It suits small women of girlish figures as well as it does



young girls. The sleeves that are joined to the body portion at the elongated line are among the newest and, incidentally, also among the easiest to make. The box-plaited peplum means flare

and width over the hips and the draping of the blouse portion over the belt has a girlish effect.

Such a coat is fashionable made from any reasonable material with skirt to match, and also is handsome made from silk or fancy material to be worn over a plain wool skirt.

As shown here, a sash is adjusted over the belt, but the finish at that point is optional. For one occasion the sash would be wanted, for another the belt preferred.

In the picture, one of the new silk and wool poplins is finished with collar and cuffs of charmeuse satin.

For the 16-year size, the coat will require 3 1/2 yards of material 27, 2 1/2 yards 36, 2 yards 44 inches wide, with half yard 27 inches wide for collar and cuffs.

The pattern (8147) is cut in sizes for girls of 16 and 18 years. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

## WORTH KNOWING

Scraps of sheer white material can be made into dainty little handkerchiefs for the children to carry to school.

In testing the oven for cake baking, remember that greater heat is required for a cake baked in layers than for a single loaf.

To prevent onions from sprouting, let the onions dry, heat a poker red hot and with it singe the roots. Put in a dry place and you will find they will keep perfectly.—*Dallas News*.

## OLD-TIME PIECE QUILT REVIVED

Work occupies time of guests at resorts

At winter resorts one finds among those visiting in groups on the verandas, terraces or beach that the fancy work occupying the majority of the busy guests is squares for the old-time piece quilt.

Brocade bags and odd baskets carry about these bits of white cotton and intricate cuts of rose, blue, buff or green to be used in making these blocks, like our grandmothers used to put together.

These quilts, which will later evolve from these squares now in process, will be of many kinds and colors, according to the *New York Press*. Quilts are not works of art nor the kind to be handed down to posterity unless they can boast of the finest of stitches, so these that we have observed on southern verandas

will compare favorably with heirlooms prized today.

One energetic young woman at a Florida resort is busy making quilts for the bedrooms of her summer home. She has drawn the simple flower patterns herself, so she feels that she will have something quite distinctive.

A two-shaded pink tulip is one of her designs, while a yellow daisy combined with white and the green leaves is for a yellow bedroom.

A blue and white box pattern is for a little colonial bedchamber fitted with quaint mahogany furniture.

A large lavender and purple conventional design resembling an orchid will be a striking quilt.

For the nursery these quilts are made of squares of linen or heavy cotton, sketched with designs to be worked, such as illustrations from Mother Goose tales, animals, birds, flowers and the letters of the alphabet in odd combination.

A certain mother is getting pleasure from piecing a quilt for her only daughter, soon to be married. She has pieces of all her little pinafores and dresses saved from a wee girl.

For a boy's room simple log cabin patterns of blue and white or rose and chambray and white cotton are suitable. The "mystic rose" seems to be one of the most popular designs, as the colors called for are particularly attractive and would fit into almost any room. On this pattern, a pale pink calico, a rose and a deep red with just the right touch of vivid green. Twelve blocks constitute the quilt. A lovely design called "four patches" has been introduced by a young southern woman, who is copying it from a great aunt's quilt. This is pieced from a calico showing a white ground dotted with tiny pink rosebuds.

A pale yellow print with a dainty green vine running through it is being pieced most satisfactorily into a "log cabin." This is to go into a yellow guest chamber for use on an old four poster, which one has a right to suspect really brought the quilt piecing into popularity again.

## GARDEN ON YOUR WINDOW SILL

Flavors for soups, salads and sauces

A kitchen garden on a sunny window sill is a convenience and a delight. It is delightful to work over and look at; and the bits of fresh green that can be gathered in it give flavor and character to many soups, salads and sauces.

The garden can be planted in a shallow wooden box or else in flower pots, says the *New York Times*. It is easier to manage in the box—so far as watering and moving it are concerned. But if it is planted in several pots, all parts of it can be given the full advantage of the sun.

The first thing to plant is parsley. It takes a long time to germinate, but when once it begins to grow it grows surely and steadily, and a single six-inch pot filled with parsley will give a supply for months.

Soak the seeds—which should be bought of a reliable nurseryman—for 24 hours in tepid water. They sprout much more quickly if handled in this way. Spread them on a blotter to absorb the superfluous water, and mix them with a little dry sand, so that they can be easily handled.

Have a pot full to the top of rich earth, sprinkle the sand and seeds over it, sprinkle on a little more earth mixed with sand, sprinkle with water, and stand in the sun. Keep the earth

slightly moist until the seeds come up. Do not soak it, as this might rot the seeds.

The earth in the pots should always be almost level with the top of the pots, so that the rim then will not cast a shadow on the earth near the edges. Of course, if a single plant is in the pot in the center, the earth may be an inch below the top of the pot, as the shadow around the edges will not fall on any growing thing.

Onion seeds can be planted in a rather deep box filled with very rich black earth. These are delicious for cutting, when they are no bigger than a small radish, to give flavor to salads.

Chive is a favoring agent not so much used as it might well be. If you can find a bunch of it—it is sold root and branch in a bunch—plant it in a pot of earth and put it in the window garden. As soon as it is established firmly in its new home, cut off as much of the top as you want. New shoots spring up as fast as the old ones are cut off, and continue to do so for months. It should be kept well watered.

Another part of the indoor garden should be sown to mustard. Sprinkle the mustard seeds over the surface of finely pulverized earth; cover them lightly with more earth, mixed with sand; water them and wait.

# National Senate Again Talks Suffrage

Telegrams to Senator Ashurst  
Both Urge Immediate Vote on  
Proposed Amendment to Con-  
stitution and Demand Delay

## INTEREST INCREASES

WASHINGTON—To delay or not to delay the Senate's vote on the woman suffrage amendment was the problem confronting Senator Ashurst and which he laid before the upper house this afternoon by having read telegrams from suffragists all over the United States.

He was called upon, requested, urged and beseeched, by these letters to delay the vote until after the suffrage demonstration on May 2; and likewise, to push the amendment to an immediate vote, and to delay the vote until the end of the session.

Senator Smoot, one of the advocates of suffrage, urged that no vote would be changed by delay and therefore a roll-call should be taken as soon as possible. Senator McCumber asked Senator Ashurst to say whether he had decided to push the amendment to a vote or not.

"That is question to answer which would involve me in considerable embarrassment," said Senator Ashurst. "Some of the ladies believe that if a vote is taken now the resolution will fail of a two thirds vote. I am sure that it will fail of a two thirds vote, but I do not believe any vote will be changed by delay. Despite this I am willing to vote now, but would prefer to wait until May."

"Does the senator from Arizona (Ashurst) intend to keep this suffrage amendment as the unfinished business of the Senate until May?" asked Senator Bryan.

"The senator merely asks that to embarrass me," said Senator Ashurst.

## Proof of Congress Aim to Help U. S. Shipping Now Seen

An effort now afoot to pass a law admitting to American register for trade with other nations, any ship built anywhere is further evidence that the present Congress wants to do something for the American merchant marine and derive the maximum benefit from the Panama canal.

A bill was expected to be introduced today by Representative Andrew J. Peters of Massachusetts removing the five year restriction in the Panama canal act rider which permits ships built in yards of other harbors not more than five years old to be brought under the American flag. Mr. Peters would permit such entry to all ships, regardless of date of construction. Prior to the canal act the American flag was denied to all but American-built ships.

Representative Joshua Alexander of Missouri, chairman of the House committee on merchant marine and fisheries, says he will favor such a bill with such restrictions only as to guard against admitting antiquated and unsafe vessels. The canal act requires a certificate of the steamboat inspection service, and it is probable that the restrictions desired by the chairman may be applied in this way, without limiting the age of the ship.

Mr. Peters proposes to urge action upon his bill. It is the result of some two years of consideration, and followed the solicitation of certain Boston marine interests who are ready to bring some ships under the flag as soon as the five-year restriction shall have been removed.

There are, for example, six square-rigged ships engaged in trade between Boston and the River Plate, Argentine Republic, which await such a law. These are steel ships of latest design, rated "All for 100 years" at Lloyd's, but were built slightly more than five years before the canal act was passed. They carry lumber and miscellaneous cargo down and hides, wool and miscellaneous cargo back.

## Arguments Are Cited

It has been cited that not a single ship built in other nations has applied for American register under this canal act clause and there is some expressed doubt that removal of the five years restriction will bring any in. Mr. Peters cites many arguments in favor of it, however, and says there are shipping men who believe this bill will meet the need.

There are some companies, he says, each of which owns several ships, of which only a few have been built within five years. While they would like to come under the American flag they do not want to divide the fleet, but if they were permitted to bring all their ships under American register they would do so. He intimates that one or more of the great transatlantic passenger ship lines would consider seriously adopting the American flag under these conditions.

Since the London conference on safety at sea, to which he was a delegate, Chairman Alexander has been more than ever anxious to give the American merchant marine some legislative assistance. He recognizes many factors that are working against development of American shipping and says the handicap cannot be overcome by solution of any one phase of the problem, but he proposes to take them up one by one to approach the desired end. Some of the obstacles he sees are:

The United States, with vast internal wealth, is not naturally a seafaring nation, while most of Great Britain's wealth is in her shipping.

Railroad control of Wall street has effectively prevented the financing of international trade projects.

The American investing public pre-

fers domestic investment to investment on the high seas.

Cost of ship building in the United States, for international trade, is almost prohibitive.

American shipping regulations and crew requirements are more strict and more costly to the ship owner than in other countries.

## Financing Is Problem

"One of the fundamental difficulties," said Chairman Alexander, "is that of financing shipping enterprises in this country. With the railroads in control of Wall street it has been almost impossible for men to get money to engage in the foreign trade. I know of concrete instances, one recently of a man who wanted to build a line of ships for the Panama canal trade. His project was approved and all backed, but the money was not forthcoming. This control is being broken up now, fortunately, and there will be soon, I trust, better opportunity for such projects."

"Now even if it were not for this Wall street situation it is a fact that investors in this country are not accustomed to maritime securities. They would prefer investments at home. In Great Britain, on the other hand, nearly every one has some marine interest. England is a small country and investments at home are limited. Furthermore, nearly every one you meet in England has some relative at sea, either in the navy or on a merchant ship, so there is additional inducement for maritime investment. In Great Britain if a man wants to build a ship he can get from two thirds to three fourths of the money to build her without difficulty by bonding her. There is little market for such bonds here." As American manufacturers reach out for other markets it is expected marine investments will improve.

The high cost of ships in the United States would be offset by the Peters bill, and those who urge its adoption think that the shipbuilding industry here would develop in efficiency so that American firms could compete in price with firms of other nations if the merchant marine should once get a start.

## Seaman's Bill Plans

The merchant marine committee plans to investigate the question of discriminatory regulations and recommends remedial legislation, as soon as the seaman's bill consideration permits.

In the light of the hearings, which terminated Friday, Chairman Alexander says, the seaman's bill as it passed the Senate will be modified considerably by his committee. Nothing will be permitted in the bill which will in any way weaken discipline on board ship. And it is likely that the clause requiring two able seamen for each life boat will be amended to require for each boat a sufficient crew of "men capable of handling a boat." The labor unions have been anxious to retain the requirement of two able seamen for each life boat, for this, combined with the requirement for boats for all, would add to the ship crews.

"I want to do all I can to improve the working conditions of seamen," said the chairman, "and to promote safety. But it must be said that American seamen now are better housed, better fed and better cared for generally than they ever were before. I want to do what I can to better their lot, but never shall I knowingly favor legislation that will give the sailors control of a ship. For safety's sake discipline aboard ship is absolutely essential. We cannot have a representative government on the high seas; it must be more the nature of an absolute monarchy. I want never to see the day when the master of a ship will tell a seaman to do something and have his order ignored."

## Trade Board Bill Public

The interstate trade commission bill, bearing the approval of President Wilson and Attorney-General McReynolds, has been made public following many conferences among the members of the House interstate commerce committee.

The bill was unanimously agreed upon by a sub-committee of Democrats and Republicans, headed by Representative Covington of Maryland, and it is approved by virtually the full committee.

"The whole theory of the creation of the commission," said Mr. Covington, "has been to make it an efficient, independent body. In most of the matters of publicity it has entire control of the facts gathered. Publicity is left to its discretion and the bill contains ample authority for it to prevent the disclosures of those necessary trade secrets which are valueless to the public in promoting lawful competitive business, but which, when disclosed, simply afford opportunity for injurious use by competitors."

## For Three Members

The bill would transfer all the powers and duties of the bureau of corporations and the commissioner of corporations to the proposed commission of three members, presidential appointees, subject to confirmation, whose salaries would be \$10,000 each. Only two of the commissioners could be from the same political party.

The original Clayton bill, from which the Covington bill differs substantially, had provided for five commissioners and that the present commissioner of corporations should be automatically chairman of the new commission. The new bill makes no mention of the commissioner of corporations. It makes the fixed tenure of the commissioners six years and the commission would choose its own chairman.

The Covington bill defines as corporations all bodies incorporated under the law and joint stock associations and all

other associations having shares of capital or other capital stock, or organized to carry on business for profit.

## Reports Are Required

"Section 9 of the bill, requiring annual report to the commission, would provide that:

"Every corporation engaged in commerce, excepting corporations subject to the acts to regulate commerce, which by itself or with one or more other corporations owned, operated, controlled or organized in conjunction with it so as to constitute substantially a business unit, has a capital of \$5,000,000 or more, or has a less capital and belongs to any class of corporations, which the commission may make, shall furnish to the commission annually such information, statements and records of its organization, bondholders and stockholders and financial condition and also such information, statements and records of its relation to other corporations and its business and practices while engaged in commerce, as the commission shall require."

"And the commission may, to enable it the better to carry out the purposes of this act, prescribe as near as may be a uniform system of annual reports. The annual reports shall contain all the required information and statistics for the period of 12 months ending with the fiscal year of each corporation's report, and they shall be made out under oath or otherwise, in the discretion of the commission and filed with the commission at its office in Washington within three months after the close of the year for which the report is made, unless additional time be granted in any case by the commission. The commission may also require such special reports as it may deem advisable."

This section penalizes violation at \$100 a day. The Clayton bill made no such classification of corporations, but penalized violations at \$1000 a day.

## Publicity Provisions

Authorizing investigations and reports by the commission, the bill would provide that:

"Section 10. The commission shall, upon the direction of the President, the attorney-general or either House of Congress, investigate the organization, management or business of any corporation while engaged in commerce, to aid in ascertaining whether the corporation investigated is violating the acts relating to restraint of trade."

"And the commission shall make a report of such investigation, which may include recommendations for readjustment of business in order that such corporation may thereafter maintain its organization, management and conduct of business in accordance with law. Reports made after investigation may be made public in the discretion of the commission."

"Section 11. When in the course of any investigation made under this act the commission shall obtain information concerning any unfair competition or practice in commerce not necessarily constituting a violation of law, the corporation investigated, it shall make a report to the President to aid him in making recommendations to Congress for legislation in relation to regulation of commerce, and the report thereof, shall be made public only upon the direction of the President."

## Plan to Aid Courts

Another section is designed to remedy the present lack of any bureau equipped with a trained force to assist the department of justice and the courts in solving problems connected with the dissolution of corporations adjudged to be operating against the law.

It authorizes "that in any suit in equity brought by or under direction of the attorney-general, as provided in the acts relating to restraint of trade, the court in which said suit is pending may at any time during the progress of the case refer to the commission any question arising in the litigation or any proposed decree therein, whereupon the commission shall investigate the matters referred to it and shall make a full report of its investigations to the court."

The bill would authorize a secretary at \$5000 annually and any other necessary employees. It makes the commission's principal office at Washington, but authorizes it to hold special sessions anywhere in the United States. All employees would be in the classified civil service except the secretary and a clerk to each commissioner.

## The Nicaraguan Treaty

This week the Senate will consider the pending treaty with Nicaragua, negotiated in the Taft administration, which the present administration wishes to have amended and ratified as soon as possible. The foreign relations committee of the Senate expects Secretary of State Bryan to appear Wednesday in explanation of the administration's desires relating to the treaty, which is designed primarily for acquisition by the United States of the Nicaraguan canal rights and rights to naval station sites in the Bay of Fonseca in exchange for a payment of \$3,000,000.

Early in the present administration Secretary Bryan proposed to the Senate committee that the treaty be amended so that the United States would procure virtual control of Nicaragua through a protectorate similar to that exercised over Cuba. To this proposal there was considerable opposition in the committee and it is expected to be revived now.

Senator Shively of Indiana, acting chairman of the foreign relations com-

mittee, who has conferred with President Wilson, expects the committee to take the treaty up this week and to keep it under consideration until a report can be made to the Senate.

## Tolls Repeal Plans

Open debate on repeal of the toll exemption clause of the Panama canal act will begin late this week in the House, and a vote in that body on the Sims bill to carry out the recommendations of President Wilson is expected by Saturday night.

In the Senate the return of Senator O'Gorman of New York, chairman of the committee on interoceanic canals, is awaited with interest, in view of the fact that Senator Owen, a majority member of the committee, has introduced a bill similar to the Sims bill for the purpose of expediting settlement of the controversy, as soon as possible.

Senator Owen seeks to have the committee take the repeal bill up at once and pass upon it. Senator O'Gorman, who will lead the opposition, took the position before leaving Washington last week that his committee should do nothing with the repeal until the House had acted.

## CONFERENCE AT WHITE HOUSE ON THE NEW HAVEN

(Continued from page one)

thought that by waiting he could get the road cheaper."

The President and his advisers admittedly were concerned over the developments in the New Haven controversy. Heavy pressure is being brought to bear from numerous sources throughout New England to have the department of justice modify its demands.

The attorney-general discussed the New Haven situation with the President this afternoon, but it was only one of several topics. The President is not disposed to interfere with Mr. McReynolds, inasmuch as the latter has made a personal study of the controversy.

It is understood that unless a settlement is reached between the New Haven management and the department of justice at their conference next Friday, the attorney-general will file a suit under the Sherman law.

It is believed that the President may recommend to Mr. McReynolds the advisability of accepting Senator Weeks' advice and that Friday's conference will be one in which every interest concerned in the New Haven will participate.

The department of justice in telling of the progress of negotiations with the New Haven, declares that its demand on the company that the latter relinquish its steamboat lines is not new but was made two months ago and over.

The following is the statement which the department issued:

"Within the last 24 hours several newspapers have published statements to the effect that, in the pending negotiations between the department of justice and the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad the government is making new demands upon the New Haven company not covered by the general agreement reached on Jan. 10 last; that it is demanding that the New Haven part with its holdings in dock and wharf properties at New Haven, Providence, Fall River and other sound and river ports in New England, and have intimated that the department is attempting in the pending negotiations to recede from the general understanding that the interstate commerce commission shall pass upon the right of the New Haven to retain its sound lines. There is no foundation for these statements and this intimation."

"Under the terms of the agreement of Jan. 10, a synopsis of which was given out by officials of the New Haven company at the time, it is provided that the New Haven shall, within the time and the manner to be agreed upon, dispose of the stock and obligations held by it in the sound steamship lines unless the interstate commerce commission permits it to retain these lines. In case the interstate commerce commission does not permit it to retain the sound lines, the wharf and dock facilities owned by those lines will of course pass with them from the control of the New Haven when it disposes of its stock in those lines. The department has made no demand on the New Haven to part with dock and wharf holdings not covered by the terms of the agreement of Jan. 10."

## MR. DANIELS TO ABOLISH TWO NAVAL OFFICES

WASHINGTON—In his proposed reorganization of the navy department, Secretary Daniels, it is understood, will abolish two of its important offices.

The present organization was worked out by Mr. Daniels' predecessor, George von L. Meyer, after two years of contest between himself and the House naval committee when that branch was under Republican control. Mr. Meyer succeeded in abolishing one bureau.

The offices of aid for personnel and aid for inspection are to be abolished. There is a vacancy in the first-named place, and Mr. Daniels has decided not to fill it.

## WARSHIP'S KEEL LAID TODAY

NEW YORK—The keel of battleship 39, as yet unnamed, will be laid at the Brooklyn navy yard today.

## U. S. NOT TO ACT NOW ON PROTEST OF AMSTERDAM

Government to Await Attitude of American Chambers of Commerce at Paris and Berlin Before Taking Up Consular Case

## REVENUE AT STAKE

WASHINGTON—If the protest of the American Chamber of Commerce at Amsterdam, Holland, against the prevailing system of fees charged for consular invoices should be endorsed by similar chambers of commerce at Paris and at Berlin it might be that the entire question would be passed in review by the American government, but as long as the chamber at Amsterdam is the only one to protest the presumption exists among state department officials that the case is probably not as strong as Amsterdam believes it to be.

In other words, if these three chambers, which represent practically the entire body of Americans doing business in the great trading nations of France, Germany and Holland, should unite in an identical protest regarding invoice fees that question would present itself to the state department as having greater importance than it has when Amsterdam alone raises it.

It may be that the Paris and the Berlin chambers will unite with Amsterdam in such a protest. Amsterdam announces that it is working in that direction. But until they do the question will assume no particular importance in the state department.

It is the policy of the United States to have the consular service through these invoice fees pay a large part of the cost of its own maintenance. This it does. Last year the cost of maintaining the consular establishment was, in round numbers, \$2,000,000, of which these invoice fees paid all but \$120,000.

According to computations which have been made at the state department the granting of the request of the Amsterdam chamber would nearly destroy this source of revenue, and add \$2,000,000 a year to the budget of the American Congress.

There would be many of the 50 cent fees, and fees similarly small, and comparatively few of those for larger sums such as \$5. These computations are based on a study of the consular invoices covering a number of recent years.

Even if there should be an identical protest from the American chambers of commerce at Amsterdam, Paris and Berlin, it is highly probable that nothing would be done in Washington, the Monitor is authoritatively informed, until after the President had consulted with his cabinet and the party leaders in both houses of Congress. The question of what ought to be done, in view of the fact that an additional burden on the federal treasury was involved, would be submitted to the decision of the party leaders as a matter of party policy.

The final decision, under existing law, would lie with the President, who, under the statute of 1906, has the right in his discretion, to modify the consular fees.

## PAN-AMERICAN MEETING DEFERRED

WASHINGTON—Chile and the United States have decided officially to postpone the fifth Pan-American conference from October to Nov. 25 of this year, owing to unsettled governmental conditions in several countries.

A second postponement would occasion no surprise. There are few in Washington who believe that next November will find conditions in Mexico in materially better shape than next October.



MELBA

—TO—

Mason & Hamlin Co.

BOSTON, March 6, 1914.

MASON & HAMLIN CO.,  
Gentlemen:—

On arriving in Boston after my trans-continental concert tour of the past several months, one of the first things I wish to do is to tell you of the unfailing satisfaction your pianos have given me. The high opinion which I had of these superb instruments before the tour has been but strengthened, and I believe that the Mason & Hamlin Piano today represents the highest achievement in piano making.

No doubt your Tension Resonator is the greatest advance in piano construction for many years. It contributes largely to the carrying, or singing, capacity of your pianos, as well as to their remarkable depth of tone. Their sensitiveness is extraordinary, and it seems to me that the preference on the part of an individual for your pianos is indicative of a superior musical nature on the part of that individual.

The advent of the Mason & Hamlin Piano marks an epoch in the development and progress of piano making, and I feel confident that in them is found the apogee of truly musical, artistic piano building. I congratulate you on your achievement, and your building of these unrivalled pianos must be a source of inspiration and of gratulation on the part of every serious musician.

Believe me,  
Very truly yours,

(Signed) Jelle Melba

## FIRST BACHELOR DEGREE TO WOMAN NOW REPRODUCED

ORELIN, O.—Secretary George M. Jones of Oberlin has added to the college archives a photograph of the first diploma ever awarded to a woman candidate for the collegiate degree of A. B. Oberlin claims to be the first college in America to extend the opportunity of the higher education to women.

The first degrees said ever to have been given to women in America or elsewhere leading to the bachelor's recognition were awarded by Oberlin in 1841 to Miss Mary Hosford, Miss Elizabeth Prall and Miss Mary Rudd. Secretary Jones has received photographs of Miss Rudd's diploma, signed by President Asa Mahan.

## LADY TAILORS MAKE INQUIRY

A special committee of the Boston Ladies Tailors and Dressmakers Union are calling on employers where complaints are being made of a breach of the eight-hour rule and it will report tonight.

## RANDOLPH LIBRARY REPORTS

RANDOLPH, Mass.—Dr. Charles C. Farnham, librarian of the Turner Free Library, reports that during 1913 the total circulation was 29,593.

## NEWFOUNDLAND SEEKS RAILROAD LOAN IN ENGLAND

ST. JOHN'S, N. F.—In accordance with administration pledges to negotiate a loan of \$2,000,000 for railroad development, Sir Edward Morris, the premier, has just left for London by way of New York, and Gov. W. E. Davidson will leave direct for Liverpool on Wednesday for the purpose of trying to raise the money.

Richard A. Squires has been appointed minister of justice, succeeding Donald Morison, who declined reappointment. Sydney Darius Blandford was reappointed minister of agriculture.

## NO PAUSE, SAYS SUFFRAGE WORKER

"Even if the Senate votes on the equal suffrage constitutional amendment prior to our national suffrage celebration on May 2, it will make no difference in our plans," said Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the Congressional Union. "Should the Thomas amendment be beaten we will have another amendment introduced on the day following."

TELEPHONE, OXFORD 1

Filene's

TUESDAY  
WEDNESDAY  
THURSDAY  
FRIDAY

## Formal Showing of the New Modes, New Fabrics New Colors and Frivolities

Frills and ruffles, fans and wigs, Watteau hats, Shepherdess capes, Revolution collars, bustles and paniers—are the new season's offerings on the altar of Fashion.

Soft materials, then, and picturesque modes reminiscent of the gay times and scenes of the time of Louis XV., for the gay times and scenes of Spring-time, nineteen fourteen.

The new fashions are a most harmonious family—tilted Watteau hats balance bustle skirts; coats are conveniently short and flaring to make way for bouffant hip drapery; materials, too, are in the conspiracy to make Milady quaint and charming—with taffetas and crepes omnipresent.

A walk through the indoor "Streets of Filene" on the various floors, will put you in close touch with the "Styles of 1914."

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

# Revival of Interest in Masonry Shown in Jamaica

**Activity in Work Is Pronounced Over Island and It Is Hoped Every Town Will Have Its Own Lodge There Before Long**

**INTEREST IS STRONG**

**New Home of Friendly Lodge of Montego Bay Opened With Characteristic Ceremony and Followed by Large Banquet**

KINGSTON, Jamaica.—Within the last few years Masonry has taken a fresh start in Jamaica. For some time Masonic matters seemed to be at a standstill, but now men from all parts of the island are showing an interest in lodge work and Masonic affairs generally and it is hoped the day is not far distant when every town in the island will have its own lodge.

The Masonic Temple in this city was erected after the destruction of the former building during the seismic disturbances of 1907. The edifice is situated on Hanover street and is regarded as an imposing structure. It accommodates eight lodges of various memberships. On the upper floor is situated the lodge room, having a seating capacity of 500. The lower floor is utilized for dinners.

Of the eight lodges which meet there the oldest is the "Royal lodge" E. C., which took its rise more than a century ago, and has a membership of 150. The present master is Dr. Grosset and his predecessor was H. I. C. Brown, barrister-at-law and registrar of the supreme court of Jamaica.

These lodges are governed by district grand lodges, one of English and the other of Scottish constitution. What is regarded by Masons here as not the least satisfactory feature of the Kingston Temple is that English and Scottish Masonry flourishes under the same roof. The head of the English constitution is Dr. Sir John Pringle, K. C. M. G., etc., and the head of the Scottish constitution is Hon. E. A. H. Haggart, M. L. C.

Among the prominent Masons of the island are some of the chief law officers, the clergy, merchants, public officers, etc., who are aiming at upholding the traditions of the ancient and honorable institution that has withstood the fall of empires. The images above the lodge of "Youth supporting old age" are recognized for their symbolic rela-

tionship of Masonry by all Masons who see them, and at once attract the eye of the visiting brother.

The Friendly lodge of Montego Bay is one of the oldest lodges in the island. The lodge was formed on Aug. 10, 1818. The provincial dispensation under which

afterward to 539 and afterwards to 383, which number it still bears.

Jamaica has its own district grand lodge under the grand lodge of England, but the Friendly 383 of Montego Bay has never sought to be admitted to the local grand lodge. It has been for

The chandeliers are of cut glass and were obtained from the Jewish synagogue of this city. The ceiling is painted to represent the heavens. In the east are seen the moon and seven stars. The only exterior indication that the building is a Masonic temple is the five-pointed star on the Church street side.

The new building was dedicated on Jan. 8. The proceedings began with a procession which left the lodge rooms at 2:30 p. m. and marched to the parish church in the following order:

Steward	Tyler	Steward
Steward	Rough Ashler	Steward
Steward	Apprentices	Steward
Steward	Perfect Ashler	Steward
Steward	Craftsmen	Steward
Steward	Working Tools	Steward
Steward	Master Masons	Steward
Steward	Secretary	Steward
Steward	Treasurer	Steward
Steward	Junior and Senior Wardens	Steward
Steward	Lodge Banner	Steward
Steward	Bible Bearer	Steward
Steward	Junior and Senior Deacons	Steward
Steward	Pastmasters	Steward
Steward	Inner Guard	Steward
Steward	Wor. Master	Steward
Steward	Grand Lodge Officers	Steward

The music was supplied by the band of the Montego Band Citizens Association. At the church were the Revs. Lea Jones, B. A. S. McCalla, Francis Bavin, J. Massiah, M. A., Venerable Archdeacon Davis, F. K. C. The sermon was preached by the archdeacon, who took his text from I. Kings vi. 7. The consecration ceremony of the temple was performed by Wor. Bro. F. Bavin, the Ven. Archdeacon Davis being chaplain and the Hon. D. A. Corinaldi and E. Ramsay, wardens.

The oration, which was delivered by Wor. Rev. F. Bavin, was in part as follows:

"As free and accepted Masons we bear an honored name and are members of an ancient and honorable institution. We are also patriotic citizens of a great empire and loyal subjects of a King whose illustrious ancestors have graced and adorned our order as patrons and grand masters of the royal craft. As British citizens we are proud of our citizenship in the greatest empire the world has ever seen, with its thousand years of wonderful development, romantic history, strenuous effort and victorious achievement. An empire world wide in its extent, covering one sixth part of the whole habitable globe.

"In like manner as Free Masons, we are proud of the history and traditions of an institution which has existed from time immemorial; which travels back not over a few years or generations, but whose origin is lost in the remotest antiquity; which has established itself and extended its work and usefulness into every civilized nation of the earth; has included in its ranks the wisest statesmen, the bravest heroes and the most generous benefactors of the human race.

"We are assembled here to rejoice with you on the accomplishment of a most laudable undertaking, namely the preparation of a temple for the service of God and the teaching of the sublime truths of His sacred law, and also the providing of a Masonic home of brotherly love and harmony for yourselves, and we trust for many succeeding generations of worthy and distinguished Masons. We congratulate you on good work well done; a building completed in solid strength and due proportion, and in simple lines and colors of decorative beauty to secure comfort and suitable convenience for the dignified and orderly performance of your Masonic duties.

"In form our lodges are simple rectangular parallelograms, and in this you have not departed from Masonic usages. This temple will be to you symbolical of the moral temple we all, as true speculative Free Masons seek to build. Its corners being right angles will remind you of the primary Masonic duty to act on the square with all men.

The true perpendiculars and undeviating straight lines of its walls will teach you to build an erect manhood, to follow the straight and undeviating line of conduct laid down for your instruction in the volume of the sacred law, and ever to aspire to that purified and ennobled

ophy of moral principles founded on the basis of religious truth, the tenets of which are taught and illustrated, emphasized and enforced by a sacred science of sublime symbolism, derived from the principles and operations of art and architecture of which the sublimest

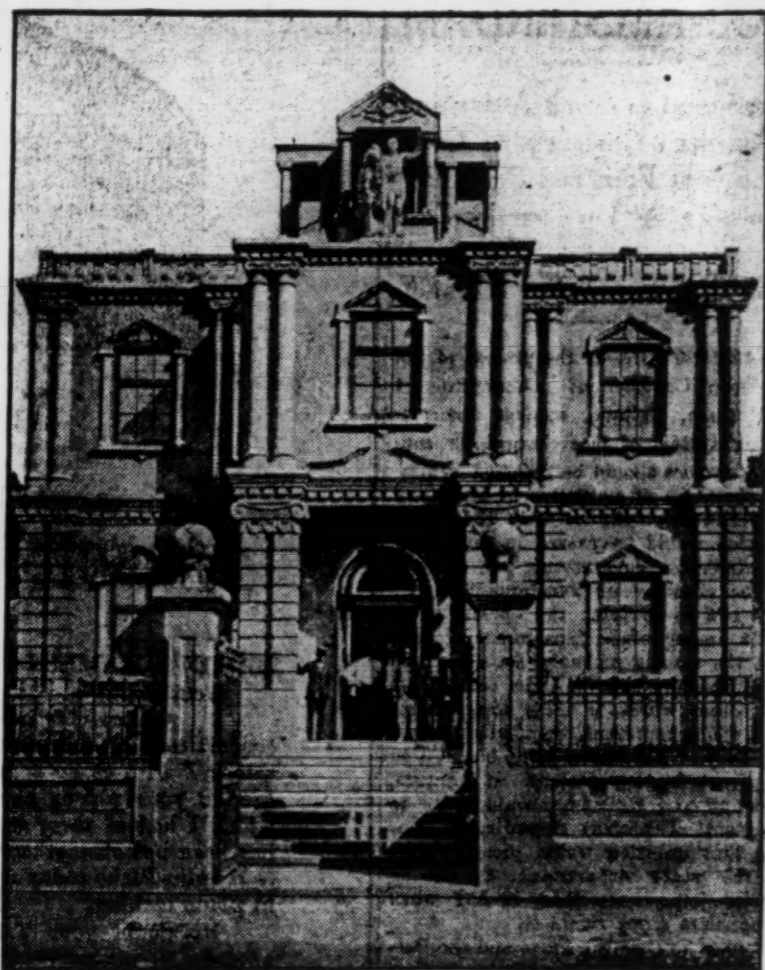
spect and admiration to the work of Masonic charity, and rightly so. Over £100,000 per year voluntarily and freely given for relief under the English constitution alone, is a work of benevolence in which we may well rejoice.

"Fraternity is a noble word; Masonic fraternity is heart and life fellowship, the partnership of life's labors, gifts and treasures; the giving and taking and sharing of life's joys and triumphs. Partnership in life is its strength, protection and joy; all life, the feeblest, becomes strong in fellowship; is weak in isolation.

"Long before the advent of the prophets of modern altruistic philosophy, Free Masons learned and taught from the volumes of the sacred law, the sublime truth of universal fraternal union, with its mutual claims and obligations, the unity and equality of all mankind in the family of God, without distinction of rank, wealth, race, tribe or nationality. Masonic fraternity is a golden chain encircling the earth, the links of which are forged in the heart of infinite love. It is these sublime truths that have given energy and permanency to the institution. May the truths taught within the portals of this lodge be translated into daily life and duty, and may the tenets and principles of our profession be preserved and transmitted through this lodge from generation to generation."

In the evening the installation of the new master took place, the following being the administration: Brother Edmund Hart, W. M.; Worshipful Brother J. T. Field, J. P. M.; Brother Dr. A. A. Vernon, S. W.; Brother F. W. Kennedy, J. W.; Brother A. S. Chisholm, treasurer; Brother A. C. Murray, secretary; Brother H. A. Aarons, senior deacon; Brother M. Malcolm, junior deacon; Worshipful Brother G. P. Brown, director of ceremonies; Brother Hon. C. W. Hewitt, inner guard; Brothers F. W. Taylor and John Cooke, stewards; Brother Ellis Hart, Tyler. After the installation the brethren adjourned to the spacious banquet hall. Over 100 sat down to a sumptuous banquet. The usual patriotic and other toasts were duly honored.

With such an administration as the above Masonry in Montego Bay will go forward, and the best traditions of the past will be upheld. Several American visitors and residents took part in the procession.



Kingston's temple presents appearance of solidity and beauty

it was organized bears date Aug. 1, 1818, and was addressed to Wor. Master Samuel Gedalia as its first worshipful master, Brother Samuel Delessar as its first senior warden and Brother Jacob Corinaldi as its first junior warden, and was given under the hand and seal of Wor. Sir Michael B. Clare, P. G. M. of Jamaica. The grand lodge of England, approving of the formation and subsequent good conduct of the brethren, granted them a warrant of confirmation bearing date Dec. 10, 1820, during the grand mastership of the Right Wor. Prince Augustus Frederick of Brunswick, Knight of the Garter; the lodge was then numbered 810, which was changed

nearly 100 years directly under the grand lodge of England. During the latter part of last year the lodge acquired new premises. They purchased a fine old residence situate in Church street, Montego Bay, and opposite the grand old parish church. The building has been entirely renovated. The whole of the interior fittings are of solid mahogany, one staircase being especially an excellent piece of work.

The seats, rails and columns are of solid mahogany. The columns and rails were presented to the temple by a brother and formerly did service in Melvin hall, which was owned in 1874 by the lodge. To the left is seen a portion of a mahogany archway leading into the lodge room.



Lodge room in new edifice at Montego Bay, showing the interior arrangements

## RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

A review of the rules committee's work during 1913 is being contributed to the Golf Illustrated by Bernard Thomas, the well-known authority on golfing legislation. One is apt to forget special decisions which are given from time to time and we are grateful to Mr. Thomas for refreshing our memory by picking out the most important ones.

The past year has been one of considerable activity on the part of our judicial authorities. There are no very startling decisions, but many of the queries submitted to the rules of golf committee during the year involved points of great interest, and it is proposed, in this and succeeding articles, to review the year's work in a manner similar to that attempted by the present writer for the two previous years. We shall follow, as closely as we can, the order of the code itself, dealing afterward with the decisions on points outside the written law, and omitting only the utterly commonplace and obvious.

The well-framed definition of a stroke simply covered a query whether a player who swings back but stops on his downswing—leaving the ball remaining stationary—has played a stroke, the rather obvious answer being: "No; if there is no intention to strike the ball." There are still players who cling to the idea that the question of stroke or no stroke depends on whether the downward swing has been begun.

When propounding their much-criticized addition to rule 4 (which gives the player the right to ascertain from his opponent the number of strokes the latter has played and imposes on the opponent the loss of hole for incorrect information) the attention of the rules of golf committee was evidently not drawn to

rule 33, for they omitted to tack on to the new section 2 of rule 4 a reference to rule 33. What a bugbear rule 33, with its contradictions of so many other rules, must be to the rules committee! The new point of conflict hinted by the "counting" rule was early seized upon by that keen critic, the late Garden Smith, who in the pages of this journal exposed the inconsistency in the following neat problem: "A has holed out. B, who has played four, asks A how many he has played. A replies 'Six, you have that for it.' B then puts and misses. A then says, 'I am sorry, I've only played five; you only had that for the hole.' Does B win the hole under new rule 4 (2), or does A get his half under rule 33?" Of our leading golf writers, Mr. Croome alone committed himself to anything like a definite solution of the problem, and, apparently overwhelmed by the brilliance of the new rule, he decided (wrongly) in favor of B. Eventually the problem found its way to St. Andrews via a golf club secretary, a common friend of the late editor's and the writer's, and the rules committee in answering "rule 33 applies."

"There should have been a cross-reference to rule 33 in rule 4 (2)" frankly admitted an oversight and gave the best—indeed the only—possible answer. A few months later the rules committee had inflicted upon them by the Northwood Club one of the most inordinately lengthy cases ever submitted. It arose out of this new section 2 of rule 4; but though the case was stated at such length—the arguments pro and con being fully set out—it omitted the one thing that the rules committee stated was "vital to the case" and upon which the decision must depend, namely the

conversation that took place! One point, however, that the rules committee's answer settles is that in order to ascertain how many strokes one's opponent has played, one is entitled to use the common method laid down in definition 21 as to reckoning of strokes ("the odd," "two more," and so on), and B's subtle argument (strongly redolent of the law, based upon the differentiation of "ascertain from" and "ask") that he was misled by the form of A's question whether he had "two for the hole," was rejected, it being pointed out that if B had had any doubt as to the number of strokes A had played, he should have said so before answering.

Doubtless owing to confusion induced by an unfortunate acquaintance with the type of local rule that has to provide for a free lift in the case of a ball embedded in mud, there are players who cherish the idea that the rules of golf deign to make concessions to mud; and we have yet another case on this distressing subject from the inland course, in answer to which it is pointed out that, in the absence of a local rule providing for the existence of mud, the ball must be played as it lies; further, that a ball lifted under the usual local rule allowing mud to be removed from the ball on the putting-green must be replaced in its unhappy position.

An interesting query on rule 11 was that as to a ball which as every one in a four-ball match agreed, had landed on ground under repair, but could not be found. The reply was that if the ball is not found it is impossible to follow out the directions as to dropping laid down in rule 11, as it is not known where the ball lay, and therefore the ball must be treated as a lost ball.

## MUSCATINE'S GROWTH BRINGS DOUBLING OF POSTAL RETURNS

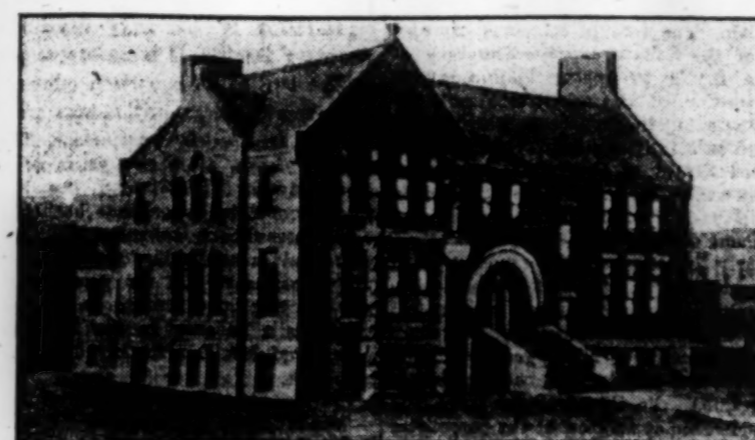
MUSCATINE, Ia.—Pleasantly located on the banks of the Mississippi river between the hills, Muscatine has grown to be a city of 17,000 people, equipped with modern conveniences and institutions. Its streets, lined with shade trees, cover in all 81 miles, 16 miles of them having been paved with brick, three miles with bitulithic and about three fourths of a mile with concrete, at a cost of \$711,888. There are about 48 miles of permanent sidewalk, mostly of concrete.

Statistics show the business of the government postal department has more than doubled here in the last 15 years. The city has made numerous improvements in the last few years. There are two launch clubs, a Chautauqua association, a golf and country club, an athletic men's club, a commercial club

and the recently organized chamber of commerce, and a civic improvement association.

The P. M. Musser library building, the gift of one of Muscatine's long-time residents, was formally dedicated and transferred to the city on Dec. 20, 1901. It is about 70 feet square and two stories in height, with a basement. The substructure is of portage red sandstone. The roof is of tile. The windows in the peristyle are all of cathedral glass, six of an ornate oval form and the large one in the west a perfect square, giving an effect within of perpetual sunshine. The furniture is all of oak, with which the rooms are finished.

This structure was erected and furnished by Mr. Musser at a cost of nearly \$50,000, and contains a large number of volumes.



View of P. M. Musser library building, gift of resident

## CITY HAS FUND TO GET INDUSTRIES

**Bath, Me., Known for Shipbuilding, Now Offers Inducements to Manufacturers—Surrounded by Attractive Summer Resorts**

**AUTO TRAFFIC CENTER**

BATH, Me.—Definite steps have been taken by the citizens of this community, with the raising of \$10,000 to be invested in the stock of any reputable industry that will locate here, to make Bath known for its manufactured products as well as for its attractions to the summer tourist and its note as a place where fortunes have been made in fish, lumber and shipbuilding.

There are a number of buildings well adapted to manufacturing purposes and located so that supplies or products can be shipped to or from them by water or rail. A new federal road connecting this city with Portland, 35 miles away, is now under construction.

In the old days the people of Bath found the industries already mentioned lucrative enough to bring them marked prosperity. Then it was discovered that Maine afforded one of the best of play-

grounds, its charms were exploited and the next generation set to work to entertain visitors and open up the state to tourists and summer residents.

Bath gave to Maine, Massachusetts and Washington their first governors. She built the first vessel that ever was constructed on this American continent, the Virginia, 30 tons burden, in 1607. And Bath has been building vessels ever since. The largest wooden craft afloat

summer cottages. There is also the Sheepscot river and the Sasanoa river, down which one goes to Boothbay Harbor, where are clustered many summer colonies and the waters are alive with sailboats and motor boats.

Ten miles down the Kennebec is the ocean. At this point is the earliest settlement in Maine, Popham, and here is the finest beach on this coast. The mouth of the river is guarded by Seguin



Wyoming, six-masted schooner launched a few years ago

is the Wyoming, launched in 1909. She is a six-master and carries 6000 tons of coal. More than half the wooden vessels of the United States, it is said, are from here. Bath constructs iron vessels of all kinds—battleships, cruisers, torpedo boats. Pleasure and speed boats also are built here.

The city is pleasantly situated between two rivers, the Kennebec and the New Meadows. Each of these streams has its boat service and boat club, and the New Meadows has a large colony of

light and Ft. Baldwin. Up the river through attractive scenery the boat passes through Merymeeting bay, past Richmond, Hallowell and Gardiner to Augusta; the hills on either hand rolling up higher and higher until they culminate at the capital. The new federal road is expected to attract many automobile tourists, who already are numerous. Many now cross the Kennebec at Bath by ferry and go up the river road to Augusta to enjoy the scenery in this vicinity.

## LABOR DECLARES FOR ADOPTION OF EQUAL SUFFRAGE

Seeking the vote of all representatives for the proposed constitutional amendment to establish equal suffrage in this state, the Boston Central Labor Union at its meeting in Wells Memorial hall yesterday passed a resolution and at the same time endorsed Governor Walsh's action in removing the members of the state board of labor industries.

The union also recorded its opposition to the consolidation of the labor board with any other board, declared that the federal law regarding the eight-hour workday on contracts for army and navy work was being violated, approved the move to have the adjutant-general of the state named for one year and completed plans to have Governor Walsh address the delegates at a special educational hour session on April 5.

Further the union sent a letter to Attorney-General McReynolds and the Massachusetts congressmen asking their aid in securing a pardon in the cases of officials of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers Union.

**CAP AND GOWNS VOTED DOWN**  
NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—The Smith College senior class has decided not to wear caps and gowns at the commencement exercises next June.

## EMBASSIES TO BE AT NEWPORT, R. I.

NEWPORT, R. I.—Next summer three embassies to this country—German, Russian and Spanish—plan to come here. Daniel von Haimhausen, counselor of the German embassy, has taken a large house on LeRoy avenue and will be in charge of embassy affairs while the ambassador, Count J. H. von Bernstorff, is passing his vacation in Germany.

An estate on Bellevue avenue opposite the Casino will be occupied by George Bakmeteff, the Russian ambassador. Senator Don Juan Rianoy Gayangos, head of the Spanish embassy, is expected here soon to select his residence for the summer.

## LAWRENCE MILL IS CLOSED BY STRIKE

LAWRENCE, Mass.—The print works of the Pacific mill was practically closed here today by a strike of 150 workers in the color mixing room, who demand an increase of from 17 to 20 cents an hour. Three thousand print works employees are affected.

Twenty policemen were sent to the mill but there was no disturbance. The color mixing department is a feeder for the entire mill.

The strikers met in a hall and drew up formal demands.

# Plans for State Forestry to Be Taken Up

State-Wide System for Tree Planting Will Be Discussed at Conference Soon to Be Called for This City

## SEEK CONSERVATION

To discuss plans for the development of a state-wide reforestation system, the largest of a series of conferences of forest wardens is soon to be called in Boston by Frank W. Rane, state forester. Meetings have already been held at Pittsfield and Springfield and others in the central district come this week and next, the next gathering being at Fitchburg tomorrow. Eastern and Cape district meetings will follow.

As part of the deliberations on afforestation advanced instruction will be given on fire prevention.

Back of these newly instituted conferences lies a carefully thought out plan gradually being worked out by Mr. Rane to develop in the commonwealth a permanent, well organized force of trained foresters who will devote their time not only to the care and protection of existing forests but to the planting and care of new ones. All this is to be carried out as rapidly as the legislative appropriations will permit. The object desired is the reforestation of all the suitable unused and waste land in the state.

Within but a few years the fire warden system of other days, which was designed merely to extinguish threatening forest fires, has been outgrown and is now assuming the character of a conservation service rather than a fire department.

Important to this change is the annual appropriation from the state treasury of \$10,000 for the replanting of private land by the Massachusetts forestry service. Under the bill providing this sum, the state forester is allowed to take over private property suitable for replanting, replant it, care for it, and then return it to the owner at the end of 10 years (or before if he desires), in return for a sum equal to what the state has spent on it. In other words, the state takes over the responsibility of reforesting a farmer's waste land at cost prices, and with free expert advice and supervision.

As it costs from \$7.50 to \$10 an acre to set out seedlings, the appropriation of \$10,000 means that the state forester can secure for this purpose about 1000 acres each year. In the past five years, Massachusetts has taken over some 4700 acres, and the demand for its supervision and replanting work by farmers and land owners is now more than it can meet.

That this acquisition of private land for reforestation, taken in connection with the forest warden system made possible by the law requiring every town to appoint such a warden, forms the nucleus of a state forestry force of great value to the resources of the state in the future is the opinion of State Forester Rane.

"When the farmers who have given over their land to our supervision for 10 years see what can be accomplished by our methods, they awake to the value of reforestation," he points out.

"Then others in the neighborhood realize what opportunities they have in caring for their lands properly and valuable education work is thus made possible."

"But perhaps more important than this is the way in which the representatives of the forestry service—that is, the town forest wardens—are being assimilated with this development work. Hitherto the work of the warden system has been largely confined to fire prevention. Now, as our representatives, these men are being given supervision over the newly-planted tracts of land and are thus becoming interested and instructed in pure forestry work."

"In this way we hope the first steps are being taken in forming a trained force of men, who will become permanently interested in the work, receive more and more advanced instruction, until they may be called experts. Thus a logically developing plan, of which the conferences now being held throughout the state are but first steps, is on our books. It is a system open to rapid or gradual growth as may be permitted by the annual appropriations. And it is already proving so full of promise that at least one other large state is to be called upon to consider the adoption of a similar plan."

## VOTERS SOUGHT IN CONGRESS RACE

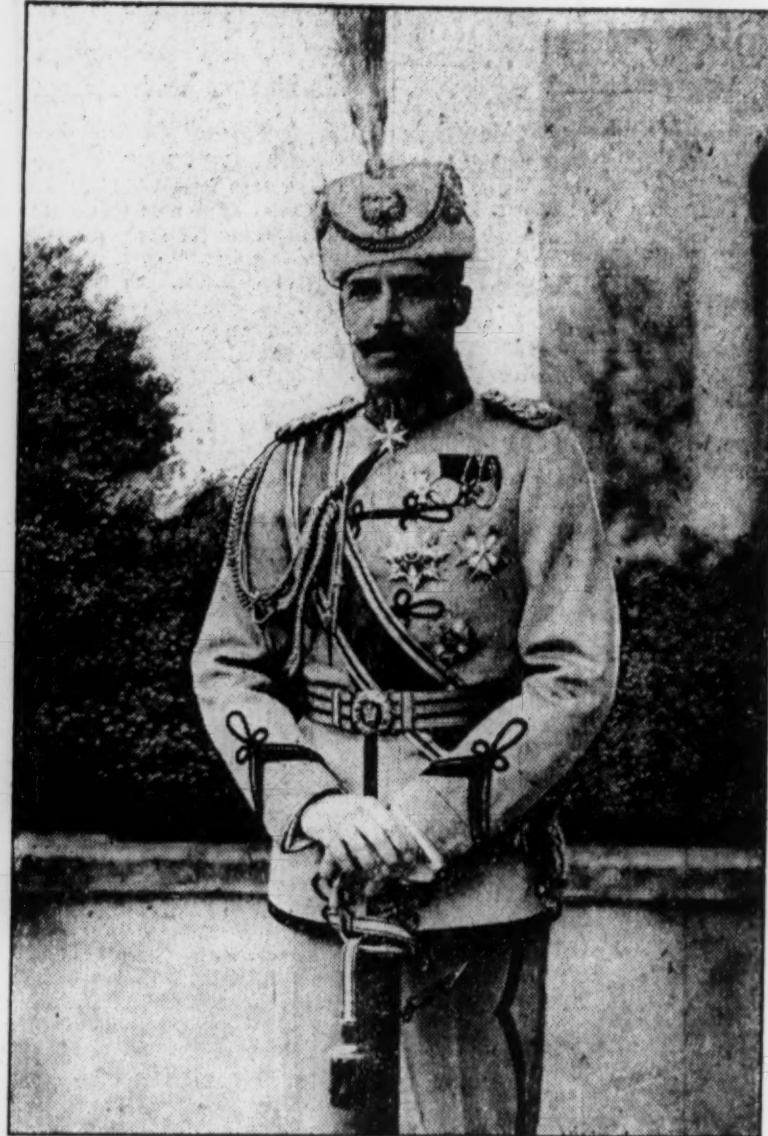
Street Commissioner James A. Gallivan as candidate for the Democratic nomination for the twelfth district seat in Congress will hold meetings tonight at Dahlgren hall, at the Woodrow Club of ward 24 and will address the Sheet Metal Workers Union and the Richfield Club at Meeting House Hill. Sixty enrolled Democrats under the leadership of James V. Powers met in Congress hall, South Boston, and organized the Ward 13 James A. Gallivan Club. John B. Devitt was chosen president.

A noon rally today at Pierce square, Dorchester, in the interests of the candidacy of Daniel T. O'Connell, precedes the evening open-air rallies in ward 20. Senator Redmond S. Fitzgerald held several meetings in Dorchester yesterday.

## WELLESLEY HAS LECTURE

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Conditions among women and children in Kentucky mountain regions, where several Wellesley women are teachers and social service leaders, were described to Wellesley College girls by Miss Ethel Delong at ves-

## QUESTION OF UNIFORM ONE OF PROBLEMS OF PRINCE OF WIED



(Copyright by Exclusive News)

New King of Albania in regalia selected for his state entry

(Special to the Monitor)  
BERLIN, Germany—As mentioned Saturday in the Monitor, the problem of the uniform to be worn by Prince William of Wied on making his state entry into Albania as King was not an

easy one to solve. It will be admitted, however, that the new King presents a very striking figure in the photographs taken of him in the new uniform, surmounted by the Albanian headgear, although it is not so picturesque as some which were under consideration.

## EXPRESS COMPANIES GOING

Editorial Noting the Liquidation of One Company Discusses Probabilities

In the decision of the United States Express Company to liquidate there is the sequel to the development of the parcel post that might have been, and in some measure has been, expected. The statement of the business of the concern in five months of 1913 in comparison with that of the corresponding part of 1912 is the record of the effect of the postoffice's new use. The decline in the receipts from operation is not striking, being only about 6 per cent and leaving the total of business at the respectable amount of \$9,004,341; but the profits fell from \$193,053 to the insignificant amount of \$7088. The month of November, taken by itself, showed a decline of 15 per cent in the bulk of the business but a change from a profit in 1912 of \$76,474 to a deficit in 1913 of \$32,801. This one of the big companies has thus come to the point of carrying on business at an actual loss. The statement shows that it has lost the profitable part of its business, while still carrying on a service that bulks nearly as large as in the recent days of prosperity. The parcel post has worked the change, coupled with the reduction in rates compelled by the rulings of the interstate commerce commission.

What will now interest the public is whether the retirement of the express company, this one and the others that it may be assumed are undergoing a similar experience, is a loss to the transportation outfit that is disadvantageous. By what means, it may be asked, is the carrying that is now done in hardly diminished bulk by the express companies to be accomplished with this carrier removed? The recent increase in the weight of parcels that may go through the postoffice will make more serious inroad into the express business and profits will further dwindle or deficits further enlarge. But the parcel post will not take over all this service. In the event of the elimination of the companies, by whom will the remaining traffic be carried on?

The withdrawal of the United States company is not to be taken as surely indicating the immediate disappearance of all the concerns doing long-distance parcel carrying. For the present, the express company, generally speaking, will be in business and of use. If the case of the one now about to retire is typical, however, it gives ground for speculation as to what the distribution of the express business is to be. The parcel post is assumed to have hardly more than begun its development. It promises to take the small parcel carrying entirely over. The other substitute is the freight train. Increase in the swiftness of freight carrying has been marked in recent years and it may be expected that the improvement in the carrying of goods will go on, impelled by the succession to the bulkier part of the express business. The delivery to the door of the smaller parcel is provided for by the combination of the parcel post and the free delivery, the carrier service and the increasing number of towns that have it and the rural free delivery routes for the rural regions. The delivery of the

## MANY PERSONS HEAR ART TALKS AT THE MUSEUM

New Americans Are Attracted for First Visits by Series Arranged Especially for Them

More than 3000 persons visited the Boston Museum of Fine Arts yesterday, many of them attending the different lectures which were given in various parts of the museum. Dr. George W. Tupper, chairman of the immigration committee of the Y. M. C. A., talked to about 150 pupils of the Boston evening schools on "Poland and its Art" with illustrations from the museum. Cyrus E. Dallin spoke to about 300 persons on "The Making of a Statue" illustrating his talk by the plaster statues in the court of Greek sculpture and Henry L. Seaver addressed a fair number on ancient art in the late Greek room.

The series of talks which have been arranged especially to appeal to the peoples from different countries are attracting many new Americans to the museum for a first visit.

Although the crowd visiting the museum on Sundays at this season of the year averages between 2000 and 4000 each Sunday, it is said that it does not equal the number which formerly frequented the old museum of fine arts at Copley square. The old building was nearer to large numbers of Italians who usually attended the Sunday free opening. These are now greatly in the minority.

## RIVADAVIA BACK AT QUINCY AFTER PASSING TESTS

QUINCY, Mass.—Speed trials and gun firing tests satisfactorily completed off the Atlantic coast, the battleship Rivadavia today is tied up at the works of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation receiving finishing touches.

When everything aboard the craft has been finished and put in first class condition she will leave the Fore River works, probably in two or three months, for delivery to the Argentine Republic government, the owners.

## THREE CITIES ARE AFTER AIR RACE

NEW YORK—The Aero Club of America announced Sunday night that Oakland, Cal., Portland, Ore., and St. Louis are rivals for the position of starting point for the national balloon race which will be held next July.

Two of the pilots for the international balloon race, which will start from Kansas City next October, will be picked from the winners of the national balloon race. Last year's international winner, Ralph H. Upson, has been selected to participate in the international event and will have a new balloon for the race. Fourteen entries for the international race have already been received and more are expected.

## TWO SUPERVISORS IS CONCORD PLAN

CONCORD, Mass.—The annual report of the town officers for the year ending Jan. 31, 1914, has been issued.

In their report, the selectmen endorse the proposal of G. Francis Stratton, playground supervisor, who urges that if the playground work is to be carried on, supervision should be provided in both ends of the town, and for this purpose two competent men and two women instructors should be secured, so that the boys and girls both may have proper supervision at the center and junction playgrounds.

## DR. ADLER TALKS ON CHILD LABOR

NEW ORLEANS—Advocating better conditions for child workers in the United States on principles of economy, education and patriotism, Dr. Felix Adler, the New York lecturer and author, addressed a park mass meeting here Sunday, opening the tenth annual child labor conference. Other speakers included Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago; Judge Joseph A. McCullough of Greenville, S. C.; and Alexander Johnson of Vineland, N. J.

## DR. LOWELL TELLS BENEFITS OF NEW DORMITORY SYSTEM

Looking forward to the success of the Harvard-Technology agreement, urging boys to enter college at 16 and pointing to the splendid accommodations which will be provided in the new dormitory system next September, A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, has taken up the discussion of these subjects in his annual report just issued. The report will be made in full within the next fortnight.

In his recommendation, the president pleads for a raising of the requirements for a degree of bachelor of science at the university, which is now granted to students without having studied Latin. He declares that the degree shows not so much knowledge of science as ignorance of this language. In his report he says:

"The object of the dormitories, there-

## BOSTON POSTOFFICE WORK BEGINS IN TWO DIVISIONS

Under orders from Washington the two-division plan went into effect today at the Boston post office. The delivery and registry divisions were merged with the division of mails to be known hereafter as the delivery section and the registry section of the division of mails and the money-order division and the cashier's office were merged in the division of finance.

Along with the postal reorganizations, changes took effect in the despatch of mail over the New Haven road as upwards of 60 passenger trains were discontinued.

As a consequence of the change some towns receive but one daily mail and perhaps not even one, unless the post-office department authorizes the use of electric car or auto service. These towns are mostly in the western part of this state, and also in Rhode Island and Connecticut.

## FULL PAGE SPEECH TEXT WILL GO TO SENATE PROMPTLY

WASHINGTON—President Wilson intends to send the text of the London speech of Ambassador Page to the Senate as soon as it is received, which will be the latter part of this week. The President, it is said, believes it will be found that the ambassador in no wise was indiscreet in his utterances.

The President told callers today that American Federation of Labor officials have made no appeal to him to have labor unions exempted from the operation of the anti-trust program of the administration. He said that no consideration had been given to this feature. The President will confer tonight with Representative Clayton and the subcommittee of the House judiciary committee which is drafting the anti-trust bills and as a result it is expected all of the bills will be introduced in Congress within the next day or two.

## CANAL INTEREST WILL BE DESCRIBED

Former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, chairman, expects to call a meeting of the foreign trade committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce for Friday, when he will have many impressions to give of his southern trip, from which he has just returned. He will probably emphasize the readiness of the Atlantic coast cities to do business when the Panama canal opens.

Among the cities which Mr. Fitzgerald visited on the way up from Palm Beach were Jacksonville, Charleston, Washington, Philadelphia and New York. He will address a gathering in Montreal Tuesday night. He will study the harbor improvements and projects there, as he thinks that city the most active in such developments on the American continent outside of New York.

## AWNINGS USED BY TUG FOR SAILS

With two awnings hoisted for sail, and a staysail, the Rockland tug Fred E. Richards, with rudder and propeller gone, was sighted 10 miles east of Shinnecock at 10:20 a. m. Sunday by the steamer Nacoochee, which arrived here today from Savannah. The tug was sailing under a southwest breeze and declined assistance, according to Captain Garfield of the Nacoochee. The tug left Boston with barge Newburgh, and Portsmouth, N. H., with barge R. & R. L. Co., No. 7, for New York. Captain Garfield sighted the barges at anchor off Shinnecock.

## MYSTIC RIVER SPAN IS PLACED

Normal traffic by water has been resumed today at the bridge over the south channel of the Mystic river, the temporary drawspan having been placed in position yesterday and the half of the old draw removed several hundred yards down stream. For several hours yesterday morning street car traffic was diverted through Everett and Sullivan square into the city. After the necessary connections were made the regular routes were used.

## ANNOUNCEMENT

We desire to announce the appointment of

**Mr. F. T. MOORE**

as manager of our Boston Branch, covering the territory of New England.

We bespeak for him your consideration and promise under his guidance the same high degree of efficiency in service that has always been present.

THE B. F. GOODRICH CO.

## BAY STATE NEWS

### WELLESLEY

George F. Willett of Norwood will speak at the regular monthly meeting of the Wellesley Club to be held at the Hotel Brunswick, Boston, tonight, on "The Application of Business Methods to Town Expenditures."

Prof. Marshall L. Perrin will talk on Norway at the meeting of the Village Church Club Wednesday night, under auspices of the Women's Union.

### BROOKLINE

Fifteen different kinds of birds were seen on the trip taken by the senior members of the Brookline Bird Club to Devereaux beach Saturday afternoon. Although conditions were not entirely favorable a large variety of birds were seen. Next week the juniors will meet in the public library, where they will be shown how to keep a bird record.

### STONEHAM

Continuing the union degree work among the Odd Fellows lodges of this town, Winchester and Woburn, the degree staff of Columbian lodge of Stoneham will go to Winchester tonight.

Members of Mary Searlett auxiliary, U. S. W. V., will pay a fraternal visit to Ensign Bagley auxiliary of Charlestown tonight.

### MELROSE

At the meeting of the Sons and Daughters of New Hampshire Club tonight, Mrs. George Brackett will give original dialect readings.

Members of U. S. Grant post 4, G. A. R. are to give a concert in Grand Army hall tonight.

### READING

In the guild hall of the Congregational church tomorrow evening the Men's Good Fellowship Club will hear a lecture by Horace G. Wadlin of the Boston Public Library on how news was gathered and disseminated in revolutionary times.

### WINCHESTER

Aberjona council, Royal Arcanum, will hold an entertainment tomorrow night in Masonic hall.

The annual dinner of the Men's Club of the Unitarian church will be held Wednesday evening.

### CAMBRIDGE

The list of candidates for the office of city treasurer, which is to be made vacant on the first Monday in April when Timothy W. Good will resign the position previous to his installation as mayor of the city, is growing rapidly.

### SOMERVILLE

The Central Club, the largest men's club in the city, will present Gilbert and Sullivan's comic opera, "The Mikado," at their clubhouse Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of this week.

### QUINCY

Manet Encampment, I. O. O. F., will visit Rockland encampment of Rockland tomorrow night and exemplify the work of the Golden Rule degree.

### MALDEN

A new lodge of Odd Fellows, the third for this city, is to be instituted in Esther hall, March 25. Former Councilman Henry I. Morrison is in charge.

### REVERE

The subject of a city charter will probably be brought before the town meeting, which was adjourned to this evening three weeks ago.

### LEXINGTON

F. Hopkinson Smith will speak on "Old Plantation Days," this evening at 8 o'clock in the Old Belfry Church hall.

### MEDFORD

A credit rating bureau is to be started by the Medford Board of Trade.

## LECTURE RECITAL GIVEN

The lecture recital on folksongs of western Europe, Russia and the United States by Henry L. Gideon and Constance R. Gideon yesterday afternoon in the Boston public library lecture hall was heard by nearly 300 persons.

## OUTSIDE TAX MEN TO GIVE ADVICE

Three experts on taxation, Nils P. Haugen, chairman of the Wisconsin tax commission, Oscar Leser, chairman of the appeal tax court of Maryland and Zenas W. Bliss, chairman of the Rhode Island board of tax commissioners, will explain the systems of their respective states before the legislative committee on taxation at the State House Wednesday morning.

Believing that Massachusetts may be able to profit by the opinion of these men the committee on taxation of the Boston Chamber of Commerce invited them to attend the sessions. Each representative is recognized as an authority on taxation reform.

## CANADA TO GIVE RURAL CREDITS

OTTAWA, Ont.—A government bill is promised within a short time to establish a system of agricultural credits, according to the Citizen. The general purpose is to give parliamentary sanction to rural banks throughout Canada along the lines of those which exist in Quebec. The wider system of cooperative credits advocated by the western delegations of farmers is now under advisement.

## STRIKE LEADERS CALLED TO COURT

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Leaders of the striking employees of the Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Company have been summoned to appear in the federal court at Indianapolis to explain their action.

Only a few cars, guarded by police, were operated Sunday and no passengers were accepted. All cars were sent to the barns at 6 p. m.

SEEKS HIGH PRESSURE WATER  
Everett board of public works has petitioned the metropolitan water commission for a high pressure water service in the manufacturing district of Everett.

## AMUSEMENTS

### Boston Opera House

Last Two Weeks of the Season

TONIGHT, 8 to 11. ONLY APPEARANCE IN OPERA OF MME. MELBA, ROMEO AND JULIET. Acts II and III. Melba, Swarts, Morse, Murdock, Marouly, Danges, Cond. Strong. Followed by LA BOHEME. Acts III and IV. Melba, Beriza, LaFitte, Danges, Cond. Moran.

WED. 7:45 to 11. ONLY TIME THIS SEASON. MAXON. Jennie Dufay, Murdock, Danges, Wronski, Cond. Strong.

FRI. 8 to 10:40. ONLY APPEARANCE OF ELLIE LYNE. RIGOLETTO. Lyne, Gay, Amato, LaFitte, Cond. Moran.

SAT. 1:45 to 5. TOSCA. Weingartner, Marconi, Zetzel, Cond. Weingartner. Followed by COPPELIA. Act I. Gail, Caldwell, Cevettoli, Cond. Dubois.

SAT. 8 to 11. SAMSON AND DALILA. Gay, LaFitte, Danges, Wronski, LaFitte, Cond. Fournier. Pop. Prices, 50c to \$2.50. Box seats, \$5.

SUN. 8 to 10. WEINGARTNER'S KUBELIK CONCERT. Mme. Weingartner, Jan Kubelik, Felix Weingartner. Orchs. of 75. Prices 50c to \$2. Box seats \$2.50.

Box Office, 9 to 6. Sunday for concert tickets only, 2 to 5. Rec. prices \$1.50 to \$5. Downtown Office, Steinert's, 102 Boylston. Main and Hamilton Places Level.

SKATING CARNIVAL AT THE BOSTON ARENA

Tuesday, March 17, at 8 P.M.

FAREWELL APPEARANCE OF THE MARVELOUS MULLERS

PUSHBALL GAME AND RACES

PAIR AND FIGURE SKATING

SEATS - - - - - 50c to \$2.00

At Herrick's, A. L. Johnson Co., Touraine, Wright & Ditson, Copley Plaza and Arena.

SYMPHONY HALL. Thursday, March 19, at 8:15

ONLY BOSTON LECTURE BY Commander EVANS

The Second in Command of the Scott Expedition Telling of CAPT. SCOTT'S

Discovery of the South Pole

With unparalleled moving and still pictures. Reserved Seats 50c to \$1.50, at the Hall.

# Commerce Boys See Ground Broken at Site for School

(Continued from page one)

in the school. Mr. Smith is the only instructor now in the school who was on the original staff.

Mr. Smith said: "A new era is begun along the line of commercial education which we hope to see develop and increase as the years go on. Let us look beyond the material into the practical, and observe what it holds forth. Our past and present prestige in matters of commercial education has long been recognized. Our graduates have gone forth splendidly equipped and all are prospering. Shall not future graduates, assisted by the increased facilities, also go forth with still better qualifications?"

Mr. Smith was followed by Ralph McCormack IV, who gave an oration, and Oscar C. Gallagher, in charge of the High School of Commerce annex, who said in part:

"With the raising of the first spadeful of dirt today the High School of Commerce takes up a promissory note issued years ago, a note in which all the teachers and all the pupils have been co-signers. The value of a note depends upon the security behind it, and this note of ours is secured by the indispensable qualities of honesty and efficiency. Our honesty has been shown in our adherence to lofty ideals. These ideals have been embodied in the models of the two head masters that this school has had. . . . As we take our note, given years ago, we also give another promissory note, signing it together, that as we have deserved to receive this new building so we shall continue worthy of the new building in which we shall all be together."

Mr. Downey closed the ceremony with a few remarks, after which the boys and their teachers marched back to the school. It is expected that the school will move into the new building in September, 1915.

## SPEAKERS FAVOR WILSON POLICY TO PRESERVE PEACE

NEW YORK.—The Mexican policy and the Monroe doctrine were discussed last night at a mass meeting held at the Playhouse in West Forty-eighth street under the auspices of the American Peace and Arbitration League. The question for consideration was:

"Shall the people of the United States sustain President Wilson in his efforts to maintain peace?"

Henry Clews, president of the league, and Hudson Maxim spoke in the affirmative, and said it might be a good idea to ask the assistance of other powers in solving a problem which in the last analysis seemed an international one. Both agreed that conditions had changed materially since the Monroe doctrine was promulgated, and they pointed out that the American republics did not favor it.

"The Monroe doctrine is a claim of much vagueness and many dangerous possibilities," said Mr. Clews. "Intervention in Mexico would mean putting in the field an army of half a million soldiers at a total cost of at least \$1,000,000 a day. The concluding sentence in President Wilson's recent address to Congress on the repeal of the Panama canal tolls exemption for American coastwise vessels is indeed significant. We must stand by our President."

Mr. Maxim believed that the United States should keep up an army and navy which would command the respect of other nations.

## NAVAL HOLIDAY MEETING PLANNED

BALTIMORE, Md.—Bishop John G. Murray of the Protestant Episcopal church, Governor Goldsborough, Dr. Ira H. Benson of Johns Hopkins University, B. Howell Griswold, Jr., and Cardinal Gibbons have consented to form a preliminary committee to organize a movement to bring together in Baltimore in November of this year an international peace conference, designed to crystallize international sentiment behind the proposal of Winston Churchill of England for a year's suspension of battleship construction.

## MR. ROCKEFELLER GETS MONOLITH

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—That the monolith J. D. Rockefeller bought for his estate will be placed in front of his new mansion and carved into a huge fountain was declared on Sunday.

The stone, said to weigh 250 tons, was recovered in Long Island. It is 20 feet high. A special boat has been chartered to carry it to Tarrytown. Here it will be transferred to a big truck and drawn to location.

## POSTAL MEN PLAN BIG MEETING

Plans to have the April meeting, which will be the last of the season, one of the largest in the year, are under way by the Boston postoffice clerks branch 5. New officers will be installed.

## JEWES OBSERVE FEAST

Feast of Purim was celebrated yesterday by the Jews of Greater Boston to commemorate the deliverance of their forefathers from the plot of Haman.

## MR. CRAM TO BE SPEAKER

Ralph Adams Cram, president of the Boston Society of Architects, will speak at the next meeting of the Brookline Association April 14.

## TIMETABLE TO BE CHANGED

Changes in passenger train service on the Southern division of the Boston & Maine will go into effect March 23.

## CLEVELAND MAPS OUT WAYS TO SPEND ITS PARK MONEY

CLEVELAND, O.—Park officials are mapping out work for the year to be undertaken with the \$250,000 to be derived from the sale of bonds March 30. The following projects are being considered, according to the Plain Dealer: Completion of the Ambler-Woodland Hills boulevard; completion of the Brookside-Edgewater boulevard; purchase of land for the completion of the Woodland Hills-Garfield boulevard; construction of a boathouse in Edgewater park similar in design to the new bathhouse; expenditure of funds necessary to make possible the use of the Forest Hill parkway, nearly completed last fall.

In addition \$50,000 will be set aside for the cliff drive project. The cost of the entire project will be \$650,000. The agreement binds the city to the expenditure of \$50,000 a year. Funds must also be obtained from the \$250,000-bond issue for the completion of the Edgewater bathhouse. Work on the Edgewater bathhouse superstructure has been started, but the city will not have enough funds to complete the building until the bonds are sold.

## PARCEL POST IS OPENED WIDER FOR FARMERS

WASHINGTON.—Announcement was made by Postmaster-General Burleson Sunday night of a change in the parcel post regulations that will be, in his opinion, a great boon to the farmers and truckers of the country.

Under the new regulations, butter, eggs, fruits, berries, vegetables, dressed poultry and other articles in parcels weighing over 20 pounds and up to 50 pounds for shipment within the first and second zones—approximately 150 miles—may be packed in boxes and crates similar to those generally used when shipping these products by express.

## CHINESE STUDENTS IN U. S. NUMBER 845

NEW YORK.—According to the Chinese Students Monthly for February, there are 845 Chinese students registered in educational institutions in the United States. Of these 149 are studying in New York state. Columbia University takes the lead with 70, while Cornell is third with 45.

The principal courses in which these students are enrolled are: Civil engineering, agriculture, mechanical engineering, mining, electrical engineering, economics, chemistry, education, commerce, politics, naval architecture, law, textile manufacturing, railway administration, physics, army and navy.

## TWO CAPTAINS ARE PENALIZED

Investigation of the collision between the municipal steamer George A. Hibbard and the fishing schooner Olive F. Hutchins, in the upper harbor about two months ago, when the fishing schooner sank, has been made by United States steamboat inspectors John F. Blain and Andrew J. Savage. As a result the license of Capt. Merton P. Hutchins of the schooner has been revoked and that of Capt. William H. Sampson of the Hibbard suspended 10 days.

## TOLL EXEMPTION REPEAL OPPOSED

WASHINGTON.—The national rivers and harbors congress has thrown its influence against the recommendation of the President for the repeal of the tolls exemption provision of the Panama canal act. In a statement issued by Senator Randolph of Louisiana, president of the congress, and S. A. Thompson, secretary, an appeal is to be made to all of its members and to all commercial organizations asking that they protest to their members of Congress and senators.

## SPARK LOSS LAW DECLARED VOID

WASHINGTON.—The supreme court today held void the law of South Dakota penalizing railroads for double damages in certain cases for fire losses caused by locomotive sparks.

The supreme court will take a recess from next Monday until Monday, April 6.

## SPRING IMMIGRATION STARTS

Spring immigration has set in and thousands of Italians and Portuguese will arrive here within a few months. The Nazione Generale Italiana liner Palermo with 50 cabin and 646 stowage passengers, and the White Star liner Celtic with 20 saloon, 265 cabin and 1531 stowage passengers are on their way here.

## CONCORD TO HEAR MUSIC TALKS

CONCORD, Mass.—Thomas Whitney Surette is to give a series of six lectures on music in the Trinity Baptist church during the next six weeks, opening on Thursday afternoon.

## RUSSELL CLUB MAN IS CALLED IN FUND INQUIRY

Albert M. Laskey, Former Treasurer, Goes Before Finance Commission Today to Answer Questions on Salary Raising

## STATEMENT IS MADE

Albert M. Laskey, former treasurer of the Russell Club, will appear before the finance commission today in response to a summons when the hearing is resumed on the firemen's and policemen's fund in the salary-raising campaign. He is reported to have admitted that \$1500 was paid him during 1911 and 1912 as lawyer's fees, claiming that this was a legitimate expense.

Several more officials, captains and others of the fire department organization are expected to be called before the commission to be questioned by Attorney Michael J. Sughrue.

Explaining testimony given before the commission Saturday Francis M. Carroll, former acting fire commissioner, who was retained as counsel for the club after his retirement from the department, issued a statement yesterday.

In part it said: "In the latter part of June, 1911, I was before the finance commission, and my employment in the Russell Club as its counsel was discussed. I told the commissioners of my retainer, of the nature of the services being rendered as counsel for its 750 members, and of the efforts we were making to bring about the increase in the firemen's salaries."

"The fact of my employment is, therefore, no matter of surprise to the finance commission. There was the fullest and frankest disclosure of it to that body in June, 1911. Mr. Moore and Mr. Lehy of the present commission were present when my statement was made, as were also Chairman Sullivan and Mr. Curtis. Messrs. Murphy, Magenis and Carr have since been appointed to the commission.

"There has never been on my part, nor on the part of the club, any attempt at secrecy or concealment in respect to my employment. On the contrary, the character of the campaign undertaken was calculated rather to apprise the public fully of what was transpiring, with the fixed purpose of gaining the support of public opinion for what was being asked."

"My arrangements with the Russell Club called for a retainer as general counsel of \$2000 a year. This arrangement was made by me in a conference with the board of directors, was entirely unconditional, and was confirmed in a letter sent to the club following the conference. In 1911 I accepted only \$500 because we were unsuccessful in the matter of the salaries, and the men were much disappointed. I was again retained in 1912 upon the same terms by the Russell Club, and in that year the then recently incorporated Officers Club also retained me as general counsel.

"When the schedules were finally adopted by the mayor and city council, the district chiefs were increased \$300 each, the lesser officers \$200 each and the privates \$100 each. The total increase at that time amounted to more than \$100,000 per annum. In 1912, the Russell Club paid me \$500 in March, \$1500 in June and \$100 for expenses. The officers' club paid me \$500 as retainer, \$2500 for services and \$325 as expenses.

"Had I considered myself the sole effective instrument in accomplishing the result gained, I should have felt that the amount involved justified a much larger charge."

"But so far as the salaries were concerned, my services were largely in the form of advice given in directing the 18 months' campaign (which was conducted principally by the firemen themselves), and in connection with the adoption of the schedules, when it was finally determined that the salaries were to be raised."

"Upon the expiration of the period covered by the retainers for 1912, my employment by the two organizations ceased, and I have not since been employed by either organization nor by individuals in the fire department. In the reports from the public hearings now being held, it has been made to appear that Mr. Sughrue has caused certain firemen to 'admit' I was their counsel in 1911 and 1912, a fact that has been well known to the finance commission since June, 1911."

"If the finance commission did not wish the firemen to employ counsel to assist in formulating and realizing their demands for a better salary schedule, they might have urged their objection when they learned of my retainer, three years ago, instead of attempting to make a sensation of it now by confusing the question of my employment with other matters in the club's records, such as the sum of \$400 which was to have been paid to some one in January, 1910, and was not, and with which the finance commission well knows I had no connection, my service as fire commissioner and my employment having begun several months after the date in question."

## RECEPTION AT THE Y. M. C. U.

In accordance with custom the Young Men's Christian Union observed the third Sunday of the month with an informal reception by President and Mrs. Frank L. Locke from 4 to 6 o'clock.

## MARBLEHEAD IS HOLDING ANNUAL ELECTION TODAY

Chief Interest Centers in Contest for Assessors in Which Several Candidates Are Running

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—Chief interest in the annual town election, today centered in the contest for assessors. Fred B. Litchman and Frank B. Osgood were before the voters for the three-year term and several others for the two-year term.

It is expected that John G. Stevens, the present chairman of the selectmen, will again be elected.

Isaac W. Mason and John H. Martin are contesting for tax collector. Raymond O. Brackett and Theodore M. Harrison are out for electric light commissioner and James E. Price and Harry F. P. Wilkins for water commissioner, while David J. Love, Herman F. Snow and William H. Symonds are running for park commissioner.

## MALDEN SEEKING A \$12 TAX LIMIT

In an endeavor to keep the expenditures for municipal purposes in Malden within the former limit of \$12 on each \$1000 taxes assessed, a meeting of the members of the Malden common council will be held tonight at the residence of Councilman George H. Corey, Clifton street. As the appropriations recommended by the mayor have been submitted to the council, the municipal tax limit is increased \$1 over last year or to \$13.

Several members of the council are working to reduce the amount to the \$12 limit and should a majority of the council members not agree, a minority report will be filed when the budget comes before the council for consideration, probably a week from tomorrow night.

## CHAMBER MEMBERS TO HAVE DINNER

Five groups of the new members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce are to lunch together at the Boston City Club within the next two weeks before the final round of these membership tours when all of the 200 odd dine at a joint meeting.

This last set of meetings will be addressed by James A. McKibbin, secretary of the chamber; Levi H. Greenwood, former president of the state Senate and chairman of the committee on taxation of the chamber; or Sydney R. Wrightington, director of the chamber and a member of the taxation committee, and Prof. William B. Munroe, chairman of the committee on municipal and metropolitan affairs of the chamber.

## BROOKLINE DEFERS HIGHER POLICE PAY

Increases in pay for police and firemen were not recommended in the report of the citizens' committee, appointed at the special Brookline town meeting last December to consider appropriations which will come before the adjourned meeting Wednesday evening.

The appropriations for the police and fire departments were passed as recommended by the selectmen, \$103,100 for the police, \$113,730 for the firemen.

## OFFICERS ELECTED BY D. R. CHAPTER

Officers elected for the coming year by the Lucia Knox chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, at the annual meeting held recently at the home of Miss Ellen Pearson Hersey, 15 Haviland street, included: Regent, Mrs. Myra B. Lord; vice regent, Miss Alice H. Harlow; secretary, Miss Ursula C. Noyes; treasurer, Miss Ellen P. Hersey; historian, Miss Carrie Belle Hersey; color bearer, Mrs. H. A. Austin; auditor, Miss Annie L. Williams.

## STORE NEWS

James E. Lynch, who was formerly at the head of the main office of the Henry Siegel Company has taken a position with Herbert F. French & Co.

George E. Swett from L. Dimond & Sons of Providence has become connected with the Gilchrist Company as floor superintendent. He is well known to the Boston trade, having been located with the R. H. White Company and the Shepard Norwell Company before going to Providence.

Ira C. Johnson of the men's sweater section of the William Filene's Sons Company is spending a vacation at his old home in Canada.

F. D. Ham, superintendent of the Magrane Houston Company, J. E. McElroy and Charles H. Wilson have been appointed a committee to investigate a system of saving for the employees of the store.

A mutual benefit association is to be organized by the employees of E. W. Edwards & Son, department store of Rochester. At a meeting held to discuss the subject Mr. Edwards announced that he would donate \$500 to start the fund.

## EXAMINATION BY PHYSICIANS IS OPPOSED IN BILL

Measure Regulating Conditions for Employment of Individuals in Numbers Is Heard Before Committee on Health

## LEGALITY QUESTIONED

Opposition to House bill 1824, requiring persons employed in rooms where five or more were working to be physically examined each year "for the purpose of determining whether such employee is free from tuberculosis," was presented by S. H. Stone, secretary of the Boston Anti-Tuberculosis Association, and Mrs. Frank W. Page of Boston, at today's hearing by the legislative committee on public health.

Representative McManus of Boston, who presented the bill, did not appear at the hearing and no others were recorded in favor of its passage. However, the committee left the hearing on the part of the proponent open in order that he might be heard later if he so desired.

Senator McCarthy, a member of the committee, questioned the constitutionality of the bill because it excluded from working persons who were declared by the examining physician to be tubercular. Declaring this to be an abridgment of just personal rights, Senator McCarthy said that he agreed with Mr. Stone that the measure was a "ridiculous" one.

Mr. McCarthy said that he was opposed to legislation requiring citizens to be physically examined and a discussion of the subject arose between him and Dr. Clark, the Senate chairman of the committee. In answer to the latter's statement that persons seeking insurance and admission to the army and navy have to submit to examination, Mr. McCarthy replied that that was a different situation entirely and that he did not see why the public "can't live without being physically examined."

Mrs. Page questioned the theory that tuberculosis is contagious, saying that she and her sister slept for years with their mother who had what was called "slow consumption," without any serious effects. She also questioned the need of segregation of tubercular patients.

Mr. Stone opposed the bill as imposing hardships on employed persons whose wages were necessary in the home.

## SCHOOL BATTALION OFFICERS NAMED

Announcement was made at Medford high school today by Head Master James W. Howlett of the appointments to the Medford high school battalion. Preparations will start tomorrow for the annual drill, which takes place June 8.

The officers named are: Major, A. Lawrence Cunningham; adjutant, T. Basil Murphy; quartermaster, John R. Murphy; sergeant, Ralph F. Little; quartermaster sergeant, George Anderson; color sergeant, Andrew F. Curtin, Jr.; captains, Richard W. Thorpe, John J. Cottle, Chester C. Stewart, George W. MacOmie and Robert A. Frazier; first lieutenants, John H. Cook, Ernest C. Lowell, Irving R. Woodside, Andrew E. Seitz and William B. Coy.

## CONCORD MEN MAY RUN INDEPENDENT

CONCORD, Mass.—Thomas Hollis and Wilfred Wheeler, the two candidates who recently were defeated for renomination to the school board by two women, Mrs. Victoria P. Wood and Miss Ellen T. Emerson, daughter of Dr. Emerson and granddaughter of Ralph Waldo Emerson, may, it is said, run independently at the annual town election, Monday, March 30.

## PASTOR DISAGREES WITH I. W. W.

Contending that the good things of the earth should go to those who work for them the Rev. Herbert S. Johnson of the Warren Avenue Baptist church last night disagreed with the I. W. W.

## PROF. SEDGWICK GOING ABROAD

Prof. William T. Sedgwick of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has been given leave of absence for the present term and will pass the time in southern Europe.

## SOCIAL WORKERS TO CONFER

A conference of constructive criticism is to be held in the Phillips Brooks house at Harvard Wednesday evening, which will be attended by professional workers in the settlements, professors and students interested in social problems.

## WEST POINT CADET NAMED

Congressman Edward Gilmore of Massachusetts recently announced the appointment of Edward L. Barrett, Jr., Hyde Park, for cadet at West Point. Otto N. Jank, Hyde Park, and Palfrey L. Mather, Milton, alternates.

## SACRAMENTO HAS SCHOOL BANKS

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—School savings banks, a success in many other cities, will be established in at least two local public schools following the granting of permission by the city board of education. The Union says.

## CONG. KEATING TO BE SPEAKER ON EVACUATION DAY

Mayor Curley Returns From Washington With Acceptance by Colorado Representative

On his return from Washington today Mayor Curley announced that he had secured as speaker for the evacuation day exercises tomorrow Congressman Edward Keating of Colorado. He is the owner of a newspaper in Pueblo, Col., and has been active in many public affairs. In 1907 he was president of the International League of Peace Clubs. He was elected to Congress in 1912. He is a member of the committee on roads, labor and pensions.

Opening exercises of the evacuation day celebration were held in the new municipal building in South Boston last night. Governor Walsh was the principal speaker.

The parade will start from Edward Everett square at 2:30 o'clock and march through South Boston. It is estimated that it will take two hours for it to complete its course.

William A. Ratigan will be chief marshal, assisted by Edward D. Hurley, Lieutenant M. V. M.

## AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

Members of the southern division Boston & Maine road's train despatching force moved to their new headquarters at Concord, N. H., this morning. Two telegraph operators will remain at North station to take care of train orders and regular business.

The track department of the Boston division, New Haven road, is laying new steel in South Boston storage yard and approaches to Ft. Point channel drawbridge.

William Whitten of pneumatic tower No. 1, South station, is spending his vacation in New York city.

For the accommodation of the Wellesley Club en route home tonight, the Boston & Albany road will provide special service from South station at 9:25 o'clock tonight.

Manager William H. Wright of the Boston Terminal Company is examining a class of New Haven railway trainmen on switches and signals in South station yard, controlled by pneumatic tower No. 1.

## ROXBURY TO START MONEY CAMPAIGN

All teams that are to raise funds for the new building for the Roxbury Boys Club will hold the last rally before the opening dinner tonight in Longfellow hall. At this meeting the final work of organizing the teams will be done.

Besides the men's teams there have been organized 45 teams of 10 women each.

Today campaign headquarters are being moved from 2307 Washington street to Intercolonial hall. The telephone company has given the office number: Roxbury 200,000. This number of dollars the teams desire to raise.

## MILITIA CADETS' MERGER OPPOSED

WASHINGTON.—Charles H. Cole, former Boston fire commissioner, protests to Representative Thacher against interference by the chief of the division of militia affairs, United States war department, in state matters. The chief recommended the bill, now in the Massachusetts legislature, consolidating into one regiment the first and second corps cadets. There is objection that such a move would risk the individuality of the corps.

## CORNELL CLUB TO DINE

Governor Walsh will be the guest of honor at the sixteenth annual dinner of the Cornell Club of New England to be held in Youngs hotel Saturday. Other speakers will be Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell University, and B. A. Behrends, consulting engineer.

## TRAVEL LECTURE IS TONIGHT

Miss Edith M. Estabrook will give an illustrated lecture tonight on "Around the World," at the Field and Forest Club, Pierce building, Copley square, at 8 p. m.

## WORLD'S COMMERCE CHAMBERS PROGRAM TO BE FIXED SOON

WASHINGTON.—To approve the final program for the next meeting to be held in Paris for the week of June 8, the permanent committee of the international congress of Chambers of Commerce, which met in Boston in September, 1912, will meet at Brussels March 26.

Some of the questions to be considered by the congress were approved provisionally in May, 1913, when the permanent committee met in Paris. Those questions were sent to the business organizations throughout the world, and as a result of the recommendations returned by them, the program will be now fixed in a more definite way.

The questions that are to come up at the Paris congress, as thus far settled upon include:

Report of the bureau on the results

## CHARTER MEN IN FAVOR OF THE CURLEY CHANGES

Association Declares in Statement Acceptance of Alterations Proposed by Mayor—Legislators Told of Attitude

## RESERVATIONS MADE

Announcing its acceptance of several changes proposed by Mayor Curley in the Boston city charter, which still allows the charter to retain its essentials, the Boston Charter Association today issued a statement of its attitude, which it has submitted to the joint committee on metropolitan affairs at the State House. The statement, which was drawn up by a committee consisting of Dr. Morton Prince, the president, Courtenay Crocker and others, meets the various bills proposing amendments to the charter.

Regarding minor changes in the charter the statement says that it appears that the views of the mayor and of the association were in substantial agreement, and by a nearly unanimous vote it was resolved that the association join with the mayor in urging upon the committee the bill presented in behalf of his honor by the corporation counsel, with however an alteration in the number of signatures to 3000 for mayor and 2000 for members of the council and school committee, which alteration the mayor and corporation counsel joined in recommending.

The association has also voted to act jointly with Corporation Counsel Sullivan in recommending to the committee certain minor perfecting changes in the election machinery. The changes which the association had in mind (subject to change if fresh facts should be forthcoming from the election commissioners or elsewhere) follow:

The association would require that all nomination papers issued shall have indelibly stamped or printed upon them the name of the candidate or candidates for whom they are issued, and that all nomination papers issued shall have indelibly stamped or printed upon them either the names of the committee which will have power to transfer the paper to some other candidate in case the candidate named withdraws, or is otherwise disqualified, or the statement that there is no such committee and that the paper cannot be transferred.

Another change proposed is a change in the surplus signatures which the commissioners are compelled to certify from one-fifth to one-tenth.

The statement is signed by Morton Prince, chairman of the association.

## EVERETT PUPILS WIN CLASS HONORS

Principal Wilbur J. Rockwood of Everett high school announces these class honors: Seniors, Miss Doris Godfrey, Miss Rose Koralewski, Miss Eunice Dawson; juniors, Miss Sara Swartz, Dorothea Aratto, Miss Ruth Manter; sophomores, Miss Helen Nickerson, Miss Susan Brodsky, John Durnas, Willard Hills; freshmen, Miss Helen Erickson, George Lipkin, Miss Cora Whalen and Miss Dora Perlstein. Miss Helen Nickerson has the highest percentage in the school.

## ELEVATOR MEN GET RAISE

Notification has been given to elevator operators and porters by many of the downtown building owners and trustees that the new sliding wage scale which goes into effect today and gives the men an increase of about \$2 will be paid.

## RECIPROCITY DOCUMENT ORDERED

WASHINGTON.—At Senator Lodge's request the Senate today ordered printed as a public document a publication of the Massachusetts Historical Society relative to reciprocity between the United States and Canada.

## QUINCY ASSESSOR NAMED

QUINCY, Mass.—Mayor John L. Miller this morning appointed William L. Buckley of ward 6, principal assessor in place of Gustave B. Bates, who was removed a few days ago.

## RATES

With cuts or display type: 1 to 13 times, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 times, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10c per line per insertion.

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

# Burrill's Tooth Powder

First introduced to give the dentist a powder they could conscientiously recommend. Cleanses so thoroughly it works its way to every part of the tooth enamel, and leaves the mouth clean, sweet, and refreshed. 25 cents. Powder form in large glass bottles—or in paste form in tubes.

**VORL** is a deliciously palatable and absolutely pure flavor, for cakes, custards, candies, ice cream, etc., and is more economical than the alcoholic vanilla extract, because the Vorl flavor remains in the article flavored, where alcoholic extracts evaporate, therefore goods flavored with Vorl taste better. Two ounce bottles at your grocer, 15 cents, by mail 25 cents. THE VORL COMPANY, Baltimore, Md.

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

**CLEANLINESS**

**Mrs. Bergeron's  
Cleaning Cream**

A cold cream, refreshing and cleansing to the skin. Gentlemen will find it soothing and pleasant to use after shaving. PREPAID \$1.00 JAR.

MRS. ANNA M. BERGERON  
416 Fay Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

**Dorothy Vernon  
Talcum Powder**

AND 17 OTHER EXCELLENT TOILET PREPARATIONS For Sale Everywhere

The Jennings Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

**APARTMENTS TO LET**

COMPLETELY furnished, 1 room and kitchen, \$7.50 weekly. Tel. B. 5396-M or 111 Norway st., suite 1.

**HOUSES WANTED**

WANTED for the summer, furnished house or bungalow in or near Boston; family of two; possession desired as soon as possible; ref. Add. J. J. Monitor office.

**BOARD AND ROOMS**

BERKELEY ST., 243—Furnished single room, with table board. Telephone B. B. 2539-M.

**ROOMS**

BACK BAY, 1096 Boylston st., near Massachusetts Ave.—Rooms; tourists accommodated; parlor for business purposes.

GAINSBOROUGH ST., 113, Suite 4—Large furnished room in small American family, good light and air, modern convenience, telephone, some kitchen privileges.

**REAL ESTATE—KANSAS**

FOR SALE—Choice residence corner lot 12 1/2 by 15 ft., brick and stone house. Address J. F. HORSER, 832 Tyler st., Topeka, Kansas.

**FARMS—KANSAS**

FOR SALE—A very superior, well stocked ranch in Barber Co., Kansas. Address M. B. NICHOLS, Lake City, Kansas.

**IRRIGATED LAND**

REQUEST brings valuable information about irrigated and shallow water land; mention Monitor. CHARLES I. ZIRKLE, Garden City, Kan.

**REAL ESTATE**

**SEA SHORE LOTS**

\$50 and upwards. Send for booklet. FAIRVIEW LAND CO., 101 Tremont st., Boston.

**MAINE CANDIDATES  
START PLANS TO  
GET NOMINATIONS**

**Progressives Meet March 24,  
Democrats on the 26th and  
Republicans Not Till April 9**

**PORTLAND, Me.—**Candidates for state and congressional nominations at the June primaries are already circulating nomination papers.

The Progressives will be the first of the leading parties to hold a convention, whose nominees will be selected in the primaries, the Progressives must choose their ticket this year by the old method, and they have called a convention to be held in Bangor March 24. Senator Moses E. Clapp of Minnesota has been invited to address the delegates.

As candidates for the Progressive nomination for Governor the names of Herbert P. Gardner of this city, member of the national committee of the party, and Mayor A. W. Fowles of Auburn, the only mayor in the state elected on a Progressive ticket, have been proposed.

The Democratic state convention will be held here March 26.

Congressman John A. Peters of Ellsworth will preside at the Republican convention, which will meet on April 9 at Augusta.

Governor Haines, who is serving his first term, is the only Republican who has announced his candidacy for the gubernatorial nomination. Papers are being circulated for four Democratic candidates, Mayor Oakley C. Curtis of this city, Mayor Elmer E. Neibert of Augusta, Peter C. Keegan of Van Buren and Bertrand G. McIntire of East Waterville.

# CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivaled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

## SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., ADVS. PROFESSIONAL CARDS

## REAL ESTATE

## REAL ESTATE

## REAL ESTATE

## INSERTED MONDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS

Rate: 10c per line per insertion on six months and yearly contracts.

# JORDAN PARK

San Francisco, California

In 1890 one of Boston's best known business men visited San Francisco.

The ideal climate and the natural scenic effects of ocean, bay and hills appealed to him as making San Francisco the ideal place to live. Before leaving, he purchased a large tract of residence land in the then considered suburban residence section. This property was held intact until 1905 and was then laid out and developed as one of the finest high class residence parks in the United States. Since that time more than 150 beautiful homes, costing from \$5000 to \$25,000 each, have been erected in Jordan Park.

The remaining 120 home sites are now being improved, and the judgment and foresight of the original investor has proven well founded, as Jordan Park is now one of the most beautiful residence parks around the San Francisco Bay. A few beautiful residence lots remain from which to make selection.

**For Particulars, Write Jordan Park Office  
201 Euclid Ave., San Francisco, California**

NEXT WEEK WE WILL TELL YOU ABOUT HADDON HILL, OAKLAND

## OAKLAND, CAL., ADVERTISING

## JEWELERS

**Jewelry Watches  
Repairing**

ABSOLUTELY DEPENDABLE  
MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED

M. J. Schoenfeld, 1203 Broadway  
WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

## "Your New Gown"

Let trained workmen with latest equipment do your pleating and hemstitching. Buttons made to match gowns. You furnish the goods. Material sent by parcel post given special attention.

Sternberg Pleating and Button Co.  
Sherman Clay Bldg., 14th at Clay.

## Ernst Exclusive Millinery

541 25th St. Tel. Oak 4854  
OAKLAND, CAL.

## REAL ESTATE

MORTON L. HANNA  
INVESTMENTS

4th floor Syndicate Bldg., Oakland, Cal.

## CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS

## APARTMENTS TO LET

FOR RENT—For 6 months or longer from April 1st if desired completely furnished 6 room apartment in vicinity of 47th st., Chicago. Tel. Drex 7784.

## ROOMS

4730 KENWOOD AV.—Large newly furnished front room above; for 1 or 2 gentlemen. Phone Kenwood 4984.

LARGE furnished front room in 4 room flat, South Side, to lady. Telephone Rand 1942.

## BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED

YOUNG LADY employed downtown desires room and breakfast with priv. fam. Prefer So. side. N. 7300 Cass Bldg., Chicago.

## BOARD WANTED

WANTED—Board and care for elderly lady; priv. fam.; So. side; price reasonable. BATES, 1415 E. 50th st., Phone Ken 5187.

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

MISS J. PREBENSEN  
Howd Corsets, Accessories and Linen  
108 N. State Street  
732 Stewart Building

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

PICTURE FRAMES—Buy of the factory at wholesale prices. F. A. BRYDEN CO., 128 No. Wabash ave.

## FLORISTS

FLORIST AND DECORATOR—ANDREW McADAMS, ferns, palms, flowering plants, 53rd at Kimbark ave. Tel. H. P. 18.

## ART

W. Scott Thurber Art Galleries  
Paintings, Etchings, Mezzotints, Prints  
408 E. Mich. Bldg., Tel. Harr 1784

## CHICAGO

Merchants may send Monitor advertising to CHAS. M. VEAZEY, 750 People's Gas Building.

## NEW YORK ADVERTISING

## APARTMENTS TO LET

A BEAUTIFUL furnished apt., located in the eighties, New York; 6 rooms, 2 baths, living room 17x24; will rent from May 15 to Sept. 15, adults only; best of ref. given and required. Address S. S. P. O. Box 1608, New York city.

## HOUSES TO LET

56TH ST., 65 WEST—Large steam heated, 27 rooms, unfurnished; suitable dress, maker, boarding, or furnished rooms; fine basement, caterer; reas. Phone N. URGAN.

## BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—Home in refined surroundings near New York city; elderly lady; would need moderate care and attention. J. I. Monitor Office, Boston.

## BOARD AND ROOMS

94TH ST., 65 WEST—Nicely furnished rooms in select house; excellent table; transients accommo. Tel. 3090 Riverside.

## NEW YORK

Merchants may send Monitor advertising to WALTER C. KLEIN, Suite 211-212A, Metropolitan Tower, 1 Madison ave.

MR. ROOSEVELT IN  
AMAZON COUNTRY

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Colonel Rondon, a member of the Brazilian commission accompanying Col. Theodore Roosevelt, reports by telegraph that the expedition reached Barao de Malagato after a ride of over 500 miles on horseback through the interior of the country.

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

# OUR MODISH SUIT HATS

are smart, attractive, simple and always becoming. They combine the season's newest effects in original and Paris adaptations.

OUR SUIT DEPARTMENT is showing a wonderful array of New Spring Suits from the best Designers.

OUR GLOVE DEPARTMENT is complete with the best quality Gloves in all sizes.

HONEST VALUES  
**MARKS BROS.**  
831 MARKET ST.  
Near Fourth Street  
SAN FRANCISCO

Open an account with us and mention the Monitor.

## APARTMENTS TO LET

GREENOBE, 221 California—10 min. to downtown; strictly high class; 2 1/2 f. apts.; select neighborhood; lido wood floors, etc.; \$30-40; refs.

## SIERRA MADRE, CAL.

## REAL ESTATE

WEALTH seeking home or development buys 40 acres; Sierra Nido Rancho, foot of Mt. Wilson, near Pasadena; mountain, valley, ocean views unsurpassed; oranges never freeze here; folder mailed. Address H. C. CHURCHILL, Sierra Madre, Cal., or J. S. LOWE, sales agent, Mason building, Los Angeles, Cal.

## SHOPPING

## CHINATOWN

and city shopping. Taste, judgment, economy. Correspondence solicited. LILLIAN WURKHEIM, 2501 Gough st.

## PORTLAND, Oregon, ADVERTISING

## CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

**The Highest Rating (95.8)**

Was awarded our RESTAURANT by the City Bureau of Investigation for CLEANLINESS, EQUIPMENT and METHOD, after seven months of diligent inspection.

Daily 60c Luncheon served from 11 to 2:30 P. M. Afternoon service 2:30 to 5:30 P. M. Music during Luncheon period.

**Meier & Frank Co.**  
1907 1914

**ROSARIAN CAFETERIA**  
High class, moderate priced eating place for ladies and gentlemen in the east basement.

**MORGAN BUILDING**  
Entrance on Washington street between Broadway and Park. Orchestra, J. E. & E. C. DOLEN, Proprietors.

**The Hazelwood**  
An Ideal Place to Lunch  
Confectionery and Restaurant  
358-360 Washington St.

We call attention to our early spring showing of  
**DEPENDABLE Spring Merchandise**  
**Roberts Bros.**  
THIRD AND MORRISON  
PORTLAND, ORE.

## SHOES

**Knights**  
THEY SATISFY  
Durable, Comfortable, Stylish  
MORRISON STREET NEAR BROADWAY  
THE BEST IN FOOTWEAR  
**B. K. Baker Shoes**  
270 Washington, 270 Morrison and 350 Washington Sts.

## BANKS

Under Conservative Management AND Government Supervision  
**LUMBERMENS NATIONAL BANK**  
FIFTH AND STARK STS. Capital \$1,000,000

## LAUNDRIES

**LAUNDERERS DRY CLEANERS**  
Quality plus Service equals Satisfaction TRY  
"The Home of Snowy Clothes"  
**Opera House Laundry**  
Just phone Main or A 3170

## CLOTHIERS

## BEN SELLING

Leading Clothier  
Ladies' and Misses' Wearing Apparel  
Men's and boys' Suits, Overcoats and Raincoats. Clothing of Quality and Integrity.  
MORRISON STREET AT FOURTH

## TAILORS

**Hotel Chamberlin**  
OLD POINT COMFORT  
Boulevard at MARSTERS  
245 Washington St., Bay  
MOND & WHITCOMB, Sns  
Washington St. HOTEL AND TRAVEL DEPT.  
The Christian Science Monitor, or address  
GEO. F. ADAMS, Mar. Fortness Monroe, Va.

**EUROPEAN TOURS**  
EUROPEAN TOURS—10th season; northern countries; best ref. MRS. LENNA ATWOOD LIDB, 503 Melrose st., Chicago. Tel. L. V. 5202.

## ELECTRICAL REPAIRING

**JOHN A. COLLIOTT**—Second hand dynamos and motors. Motors maintained and inspected. 108 Oliver st., Boston.

## AGENCY WANTED

WANTED—Pacific coast agencies for high grade contractors and railroad supplies and equipment by well equipped and reliable manufacturer's agent. J. W. LEEPER, 503 Market, San Francisco, Cal.

## M'FACTURERS' REPRESENTATIVES

MERCHANDISE broker wants additional lines for Denver; if you are not represented or getting satisfactory results, write COL. ORADO BROKERAGE CO., Denver, Col.

## HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED for a few weeks; good mechanic on mill work. Apply 251 Congress st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CIVIL ENGINEER desires position of responsibility and trust; long and sound experience; harbor and railway work; good references; Canada or Great Britain preferred. Address D 20, Monitor Office, Boston

## COAL

**ROSLYN CASCADE COAL**  
A bituminous coal, a cooking coal. PORTLAND AND SUBURBAN COAL CO. 41 No. Front St. Phones A 3538, Main 353

## Dentists

## CHICAGO, ILL.

DR. F. H. SCHARFF  
1602 Mallery Bldg., 9 to 5:30  
2532 North Ave., 9 to 9 P. M.  
Tel. Rand. 7250-7251

DR. JOHN C. PURDIE  
5015 N. Clark Street  
Phone Edgewater 7551

DR. C. E. ALLSHOUSE  
2811 N. Clark St., Tel. L. V. 1108  
CHICAGO

DR. M. NEALE MORSE  
Telephone Central 3422  
Suite 500 Reliance Bldg., 32 No. State st.

DR. D. V. BOWER  
Phone Central 4374, Suite 1430  
People's Gas Bldg., 122 S. Mich. Ave.

**CONCORD, N. H.**  
DENTIST—Artistic restoration of teeth, roots, etc. JOHN H. WORTHEN, D.D.S., 15 No. Main st.

**GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.**  
DENTISTRY  
DR. A. M. TRAXLER  
316-317 Metz Bldg. City Phone 5124

**LONG BEACH, CAL.**  
DENTIST—DR. JAMES H. BOSWELL  
602 First National Bank Bldg.  
Home 100

**LOS ANGELES, CAL.**  
DENTIST—DR. IRVING P. GARDNER  
707 Auditorium Building  
Main 1747, F 6900

**MILWAUKEE, WIS.**  
DENTIST—DR. BERTRAM G. TANTNER  
504 Eleventh Ave., Phone Hawver 2236  
Wisconsin State Bank Bldg.

**MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.**  
DENTIST—DR. W. I. MACBRIDE  
3000 Hennepin Ave. Tel. NW. So. 6617  
Evenings by appointment

**OAKLAND, CAL.**  
DR. ALBERT E. SYKES, DENTIST  
Hours 10 to 6, 800 Union City Bldg. Tel. Oak 3173

**PASADENA, CAL.**  
DENTIST—DR. MARTIN WACHS  
610 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.  
Telephone Colorado 3589

**PORTLAND, ORE.**  
DENTIST—DR. F. S. SKIFF  
713-14-15 BROADWAY BUILDING  
Telephone Main 4154

**PORTLAND, ORE.**  
DENTIST—DR. A. W. KEENE  
Majestic Theater Building, Room Five  
3514 Washington St. Tel. Marshall 3205

**SALEM, ORE.**  
DENTIST—DR. JOHN ARNOLD  
High Class Dentistry—Reasonable  
180 No. Commercial St. Phone Main 655

**SAN DIEGO, CAL.**  
DENTIST—DR. L. A. VIERSEN  
Scripps Bldg., Cor. 6th and C Sts.  
Office phone Main 1068

**SEATTLE, WASH.**  
DENTISTRY  
DR. FRANK S. SMITH  
925-7 Green Bldg. Phone Main 748

**PLUMBING**  
**McMahon & Jaques**  
Hardware, Paints and Oils  
Established 1890  
Tel. 420 B. B. 212 MASS. AVE., BOSTON

**BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES**  
I WISH TO SECURE responsible and official position in a good business where I can use my experience. I could buy an interest up to a value of \$20,000 to \$30,000; my experience in business affairs fits me to take charge of some concern where owner may wish to be relieved of responsibility of active management; my assets consist of dividend paying stock in well known Illinois corp.; do not care to locate in large city. M. G. 750 People's Gas Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—Sales agency, commission basis, Chicago and trade tributary, for tools, machinery or special appliances that are labor saving or give increased efficiency; am practical mechanic with sales experience; best references. H. E. CRANKSHAW, 1729 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—Butcher to open market in connection with well established grocery store on north side. N. 8750 People's Gas Bldg., Chicago.

**TABLE SUPPLIES**  
**ORANGES**  
CALIFORNIA NAVEL ORANGES  
Have you ever tasted fresh tree-ripened oranges? For one dollar I ship 30 selected oranges prepaid to any express office in the U. S. They reach you the same week as picked and taste as oranges should taste. W. H. COON (orange grower) Pomona, Cal.

**SOUTHERN RESORTS**  
**Hotel Chamberlin**  
OLD POINT COMFORT  
Boulevard at MARSTERS  
245 Washington St., Bay  
MOND & WHITCOMB, Sns  
Washington St. HOTEL AND TRAVEL DEPT.  
The Christian Science Monitor, or address  
GEO. F. ADAMS, Mar. Fortness Monroe, Va.

**EUROPEAN TOURS**  
EUROPEAN TOURS—10th season; northern countries; best ref. MRS. LENNA ATWOOD LIDB, 503 Melrose st., Chicago. Tel. L. V. 5202.

**ELECTRICAL REPAIRING**  
**JOHN A. COLLIOTT**—Second hand dynamos and motors. Motors maintained and inspected. 108 Oliver st., Boston.

**AGENCY WANTED**  
WANTED—Pacific coast agencies for high grade contractors and railroad supplies and equipment by well equipped and reliable manufacturer's agent. J. W. LEEPER, 503 Market, San Francisco, Cal.

**M'FACTURERS' REPRESENTATIVES**  
MERCHANDISE broker wants additional lines for Denver; if you are not represented or getting satisfactory results, write COL. ORADO BROKERAGE CO., Denver, Col.

**HELP WANTED—MALE**  
WANTED for a few weeks; good mechanic on mill work. Apply 251 Congress st.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE**  
CIVIL ENGINEER desires position of responsibility and trust; long and sound experience; harbor and railway work; good references; Canada or Great Britain preferred. Address D 20, Monitor Office, Boston

## Dentists

## SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

DR. CHAS. J. NICOLAI  
DENTIST  
Galen Bldg., 391 Sutter. Tel. Sutter 334

DR. M. J. BELL  
DENTIST  
Phone Douglas 1498, 1011-12 Head Bldg.

**SPOKANE, WASH.**  
DENTISTRY—DR. A. B. LOCKARD  
208 Hyde Building  
Phone Main 1335

**SPRINGFIELD, MASS.**  
DENTIST—DR. E. F. MILLETT  
318 Main St., Room 601, Hitchcock Bldg.  
Springfield, Mass.

**SYRACUSE, N. Y.**  
DENTISTRY—DR. JUDSON H. NORTH  
and DR. E. D. SHAW, 312-314 Union Bldg.  
Phone Warren 7128-W.

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**  
DENTISTRY—DR. Frederick I. Bartlett  
1410 H st. N. W. Phone Main 1144. Gold and porcelain inlays a specialty.

**DENTISTRY**  
J. A. HARTMAN, D.D.S.  
The Edward, 316 13th St. Main 525

**DENTIST**  
EDWARD J. BOE, D. D. S.  
204 Colorado Bldg. Phone M-6708

**WORCESTER, MASS.**  
DENTISTRY—DR. E. T. FOX  
11 Pleasant St. Phone Park 2735  
Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded

**BALTIMORE, MD.**  
BALDWIN & SAPPINGTON  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW  
204 Piper Building, Baltimore, Md.

**BOISE, IDA.**  
BENJ. W. OPPENHEIM  
609-10 IDAHO BLDG.

**CHICAGO, ILL.**  
FREDERICK A. BANGS  
522 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago

**WILLIAM E. FREER**  
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law  
1110 Ashland Block, Chicago  
Efficient Collection Department

**MARTIN & SHERLOCK**  
LAWYERS  
845 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO

**LEONARD L. COWAN**  
Attorney-at-Law  
601 Olive



For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

## SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

WANTED by a reliable and refined colored young woman, a position in a small family for general housework; good references. MISS ELLEN WALKER, 51 Hammond st., Boston.

WANTED-Day's work of any kind, or rooming, by competent woman; can furnish best of references; from 8 to 5:30 p.m.; 1125 and 1127, Boston, or near by. A. DUNN, 1127, Boston.

WANTED by middle-aged American woman, position as housekeeper or companion; thoroughly competent; best references. ANNA M. PRATT, 60 Warren st., Boston.

WANTED-Position as housekeeper by middle-aged woman; good references. MISS J. W. WILDE, 11 Acorn st., Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED-Situation as clerk in bakery, dress factory, or in a small business; good references. MISS C. W. LYATT, care of J. Gardner, 20 Cumnard st., Boston.

WANTED-Work by day, spring cleaning, sewing, etc. MISS MINNIE McLAUGHLIN, 119 Maverick st., East Boston.

WOMAN, middle-aged American, wants position as housekeeper or companion; small family in refined home; good references. MISS ALICE M. HOPKINS, 7 Summer st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 3-10.

WOMAN, educated, refined, would like position of trust in family, as tutor, companion or manager of household or business affairs; thoroughly competent; best references. E. A. KIMBALL, 58 University rd., Brookline, Mass.; tel. Brook 6221-10.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, companion, caretaker, reduced wages; middle-aged, wants position. MISS CLARA CROFTON, 170 Huntington av., suite 3, Boston.

YOUNG COLORED GIRL, wants situation to run errands and answer doorbell and telephone. CHARLOTTE FRANCIS, 28 Warwick st., Boston.

YOUNG COLORED GIRL, wishes position to do general housework in small family; well recommended. BERNIE McCLARY, 10 Camden st., Boston.

YOUNG LADY, refined, desires position as attendant in dentist's or practitioner's office; references if desired. MISS HELEN FORESTER, 35 Fifth av., Medford, Mass.

YOUNG LADY, business experience, desires office position; good penman, accurate at figures; no stenographic knowledge; references. MISS ROSE MEYER, 20 West View st., Dorchester, Mass.

## EASTERN STATES

## HELP WANTED-MALE

CUTTER wanted; popular price merchant tailoring; 10 years' experience; man in his line will find good opportunity. J. CORDAY & CO., 80 Nassau st., New York City.

FITTERS (colored) and door men wanted for retail stores. Ask for O. Schnabel, THE MIRROR, 346 Sixth av., New York.

WANTED-A strong boy, over 16, to run errands and do odd jobs; must be useful about store. F. W. WOOLWORTH CO., 2402 Amsterdam av., New York.

WANTED-Machinist experienced in making patterns and dies used for hardware manufacturing; state experience and salary asked. CHAUNCEY C. CLARK, 451 South 10th st., Philadelphia.

WANTED-General farmer, understanding care of cows and horses; middle-aged man preferred; good home for right man; not month or two; 18th and R. STULL, Stoddardville, Pa.

## HELP WANTED-FEMALE

GIRL WANTED for general housework; four-room apartment; sleep home; references required. MISS GERTRUDE PERRY, 10 Cathedral Parkway, New York 21.

NURSERY GOVERNESS wanted for 3-year-old child; must have very best of references and speak perfect English and French. Apply to MISS J. S. GORGAN, 10 W. 100th st., New York. Tel. River 2012-17.

SALES LADIES wanted for permanent positions; also extras. F. W. WOOLWORTH CO., 28 Sixth av., New York.

SALSWOMEN, experienced, wanted for retail counters stores; New York City; references and give references. THE MIRROR, 431 Hudson st., New York.

SWISS-FRENCH LADY'S MAID or governess wanted for boy of 12 years; must be handy with needle; no English required. MISS J. E. PATTON, 628 Alhambra av., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED-Experienced girl or woman for general housework; family of adults; references required. C. B. HARDCASTLE, 6331 Jefferson st., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED-Girl for general housework. R. CRAIG, 432 Cedar av., West Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED-Reliable middle-aged woman, German preferred, for general housework; in family. Inquire ELIZABETH R. BLACK, 2212 S. 6th st., West Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED-Working housekeeper; family of four adults; good home, fair salary. CHARLES D. BROWN, 100 Woodlawn av., West Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED-Bright stenographer in card index correspondence department. BLANCHARD BROS., Inc., 19th and 18th av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED-Young lady with ability for figuring, in cost accounting department. BLANCHARD BROS., Inc., 19th and 18th av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER for two ladies in cottage at shore; English preferred; stenographic knowledge; no French required. MISS JOSEPHINE SHARKEY, 33 South Elbow av., Atlantic City, N. J.

## SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

AMBITIOUS, intelligent young man, 22, capable of doing anything, desires position anywhere at anything; can furnish best of references as to honesty. BETHUNE st., New York.

ATTENDANT or traveling companion-situation desired by man who is young, energetic, and capable of doing anything; references. MILLS, 642 Brooklyn av., Philadelphia, Pa.

AUDITOR, office manager or executive; experienced in systemizing, public accounting, advertising, financial and other matters; references. J. B. HILTON, 53 North Parkway, East Orange, N. J.

BAKER-First-class, former on cake, bread, etc.; 20 years' New York City experience; city, country. WM. HART, 434 16th st., New York City.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer (20), experienced, handles correspondence without dictation; has initiative; references. MARK LEHMAN, 944 Kelly st., New York.

BOOKKEEPER, 30, married, 8 years' experience, quick, accurate, 11th st., New York.

BOY (17) wishes to learn the electrical trade, with opportunity for full time. ALFRED ELIE, 306 W. 80th st., New York.

HUTLER, Filipino, first class, wishes position with good private family; best references. IGNACIO M. MIRAPLES, 630 N. 16th st., Philadelphia, Pa.

BUYER, organizer and manager, experienced in department selling; has extensive knowledge of 10 to 100 merchandise; J. F. BOUGHTON, 10 Dale av., Boston, N. Y.

CARPENTER and millwright, first class, wishes steady situation in city or out; references. FRANK SIEVERS, 2340 N. Muller st., Philadelphia, Pa.

## EASTERN STATES

## SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

CARPENTER, experienced in all lines, also general building and construction work; and superintendent, with highest references and 18 years' experience, would like position in or near New York City. 15th st., Philadelphia, Pa.

CHAUFFEUR, skilled engineer, expert driver; Scotch, trustworthy and cheerful worker; town, country, or city; references. G. HALLHOUSE, rm. 507, 60 Wall st., New York.

CHIEF MECHANIC-Experienced, reliable, capable man, thorough mechanic and careful driver; desires position with private family; references. ELMER G. MANNING, 3805 Ludlow st., Philadelphia.

CHAUFFEUR-American young man (25) wants position; can do minor repairs. ARTHUR BYFIELD, 249 W. 68th st., New York.

COAT CONTRACTOR, experienced, desires position as instructor or manager in coat factory; connected with one large factory for 20 years; acquainted with all modern lines of first-class tailoring. I. BLATSKER, 138 Rutledge st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COOK (colored) wants situation; temperate and reliable. N. GRANT, 28 W. 13th st., New York.

COUPY, New York, experienced in hotel business, want management of commercial hotel on a salary basis. A. HORACE PLATT, 415 Manhattan av., New York.

DRAFTSMAN (21), college graduate, student, fair knowledge of mechanical drawing, desires position as tracer; references. W. W. LEAVITT, 412 11th st., New York.

EXPERIENCED CARPENTER and business man wants position to look after or do work on real estate; can qualify with tools and money; building; also can collect and keep accounts; position in New York or Jersey preferred. W. STONER, 100 W. 10th st., New York.

GENERAL WORK wanted by young colored man; can furnish references from a leading store. FRANKS, 1023 Catherine st., Philadelphia.

MAN (25), 8 years' electrical experience, wishes position; good references; willing to travel. BABCOCK, 203 Clarkson st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAN, married, colored, stenographer, poultryman, carpenter, wants position; good references; reduced wages; position in New York or Jersey preferred. W. STONER, 100 W. 10th st., New York.

MAN with 25 years' experience wishes position; middle-aged; good references; can furnish best of references and qualifications. GEORGE R. WALKER, 4830 Lawrence st., Philadelphia.

MAN who would like any kind of employment in city or country; can furnish best reference. ALEX S. ROSS, 297 8th av., New York City.

MAN and wife, refined and educated, want positions on gentleman's estate; city, all position of trust. MRS. W. H. HILTON, 1332 Campbell av., N. Roanoke, Va.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, experienced in boiler, engine room and power plant design, construction and operation, desires position as designer or engineer. J. F. FETT, 218 Sherman av., Newark, N. J.

POULTRYMAN, 10 years' experience, single, can take charge or assist; hands on; understands large poultry business. WILLIAM J. LE DAZE, 3115 Berks st., Philadelphia.

PUBLISHER'S REPRESENTATIVE wishes connection with western concern to represent in the East; 3 years' experience and thoroughly acquainted with the territory. H. H. HAYES, 200 W. 71st st., New York.

RELIABLE COUPLE desire position as caretakers; private dwelling; no children; husband and wife. GERTRUDE LEVY, 21 Perry st., New York.

SALESMAN, collector, 12 years with one firm; 25 years' experience in glassware and pottery; wants position for any reliable concern on commission; references and bond furnished. J. E. BUEHLER, 2060 Lexington av., New York.

SHIPPING CLERK-Ten years in freight department; 3 years superintendent of shipping, large manufacturing company; references. MISS J. S. GORGAN, 10 W. 100th st., New York. Tel. River 2012-17.

STABLEMAN-Reliable German wants situation; 10 years with last employer. W. STARK, 1116 Nevada st., Philadelphia.

STOCK CLERK, packer or salesman for crockery, china and glassware; married; good home, private dwelling; 8 years' experience. ANTHONY C. BLESSER, 328 Main st., East Orange, N. J.

UNIVERSITY MAN (38) with broad banking, commercial and manufacturing experience, desires position in New York City. S. M. HANWAY, 1923 7th av., New York.

VALET-Young man (Scotch, 26), wishes position; could take care of bachelor's household; references. A. J. MORRISON, 203 N. 29th st., Philadelphia.

YOUNG MAN (Scotch American), intelligent, English, desires to begin at the bottom in business with future; has good references. ALEJANDRO E. ERRA, 100 W. State st., care Morrison & Co., New York.

YOUNG MAN, 22, college graduate, desires clerical position with good firm; salary no objection. SCHMIDT, 617 E. 14th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN (18) wishes position in large office or would like to travel. ALFRED HARRY DAVIS, 320 W. 58th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN, competent, capable and qualified, wishes position, with advancement. JOSEPH P. TUSCHKE, 224 Coney Ave., New York.

YOUNG MAN wishes position as private secretary; best references; good education. HOWARD J. WERNER, 2038 Green st., Philadelphia.

YOUNG MAN, 18, with office experience with position where there is opportunity for advancement. GEORGE F. ELLIS, 722 W. 14th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN (21), 34 years' drafting experience with architects, desires position with architect or builder; high school education; references. WILIAM HUNTER, 57 East 84th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN, good appearance and habits, wishes position as inside or outside salesman; references. CHARLES H. THOMPSON, care West Side Y. M. C. A., 314 W. 11th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN with experience as stenographer and bookkeeper, would like position. HIRSH GERMAN, 119 South av., Penn Yan, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (American), educated and refined, wants position as traveling companion and secretary; has traveled extensively. AUGUST SCHWENGER, F. ROE, 418 Pine st., New York.

YOUNG MAN (27), married, wishes position as driver in city or with private family; references. JOSEPH L. JAROS, 927 Columbus av., New York.

YOUNG MAN, would like position as salesman in general store; references. JAMES A. HARVEY, 72 East Bedford st., New York.

YOUNG MAN (21) wishes position as either bookkeeper or assistant, or export shipping clerk; 3 years' experience, high school graduate. SCHWENGER, 400 W. 16th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN, 23, position desired in New York or Jersey City; had three years' experience in stockroom; would take position at anything. BERT STONER, 23 Bond st., Passaic, N. J.

YOUNG MAN of 28 with 10 years' experience in clock and business department. T. BLUM, care J. M. Reynolds, Ossining, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (25) desires position on dairy farm or best of reference; can run automobile. W. T. ATTERBURY, 34 N. 16th st., East Orange, N. J.

YOUNG MAN (21), temperate and industrious, handy with tools, wishes position at anything; some experience with automobiles. CHARLES J. FROMHOLT, 245 W. 53rd st., New York City.

## EASTERN STATES

## SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

ATTENDANT, trained, wishes position with lady in or near New York City. Please write, MISS E. SCRANTON, 115 Lexington av., New York City.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST (20), 3 years' experience with dictation; references. CARRIE BIRKNER, 141 W. 142nd st., New York City.

CARETAKER for couple or a child during the day; American woman wants position; references. MRS. M. BYFIELD, 219 W. 68th st., New York.

CHAMBERLAIN, waitresses, ladies' maid or general girl, colored, wants situation. EDITH EDWARDS, 31 W. 90th st., New York.

COMPANION or secretary, educated American woman, knowledge of music, dressmaking, stenography, business methods; capable traveler. MRS. E. WARD, 107 W. 30th st., New York.

COMPANION-Refined, educated young woman desires position with lady; South preferred. MISS MABEL BYRAM, 200 10th st., New York.

COMPANION-Refined, educated woman; will travel; good reader; willing to do mending or light duties; best references. W. L. BOBSON, 170 W. 80th st., New York City.

DAY or hour work wanted by reliable woman, plain dress, good references. HARRIET LESSLIE, 38 West 88th st., New York.

DRESSMAKER-Artistic designer; 33 years' experience; references. HOMER, 608 133rd st., New York City.

DAY WORK wanted. MISS ESTHER BOYD, 3024 Reno st., West Philadelphia, Pa.

DRESSMAKER would like work by the day; references. MRS. E. KINNEY, 339 E. 82d st., New York.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, competent, desires work by day in New York City or suburbs. MRS. AGNES McFETTER, 170 83d st., care Smith, New York.

DRESSMAKER wants work by the day. ELIA REYNOLDS, 153 E. 80th st., New York.

GOVERNESS-Teacher, 7 years, desires residential or traveling position, teaching in or nursery; best New York references. MRS. E. R. McFETTER, 216 West 100th st., New York; phone 2012-17.

HOUSEKEEPER or linenkeeper wants position in small first-class hotel; references. MRS. AGNES McFETTER, 170 83d st., care Smith, New York.

HOUSEKEEPER, companion, mother's helper; middle-aged woman; wishes situation near Boston. MISS EMILIA W. FRANKS, 33 Ely pl., East Orange, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER and plain cook (American); desires position; good references. MARY GREGG, 280 St. Nicholas av., New York.

HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION-Excellent woman; desires position in city or country. MISS M. C. GRAHAM, 50 W. 83d st., New York City.

HOUSEWORK or waitress work wanted by a German woman; references. CARRIE and CATHERINE PADYK, 719 N. Broad st., rear 3, Philadelphia.

HOUSEKEEPER, refined, capable, middle-aged woman; desires position in city or country. MRS. J. M. ATKINSON, 9 Bank st., White Plains, N. Y.

HOUSEMAID-Refined young woman desires position in large store or hotel; references. MISS EMMA WOLF, 118 W. 100th st., New York.

HOUSEWORK OR CHAMBERWORK-Young woman wants position near FLORENCE CLARK, care Diamond, 34 W. 136th st., New York.

LAUNDRESS, young German woman, wishes washing and ironing, home or out. Address. MRS. M. LOTH, 66 W. 100th st., New York City.

LAUNDRY and cleaning, colored woman, wants work by day. SUSAN TOWNSEND, 38-40 W. 137th st., New York.

MAID-Colored woman would like position; housecleaning, by the day, or plain cooking, sleep home; best city references furnished. MARY E. VANCE, apt. 6, 170 E. 7th st., New York.

MATRON-Young German woman wishes position as matron in large store or theater; A1 reference. MRS. B. SCHROEDER, 66 W. 100th st., New York City.

NURSERYMAID-Position wanted on city or out; capable; experienced in care of child; in or near New York. MISS LOTTIE GREENE, 639 54th st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

RELIABLE COUPLE desire position as caretakers; private dwelling; no children; husband and wife. GERTRUDE LEVY, 21 Perry st., New York.

REFINED GIRL, willing and obliging, wishes position in large store or office. MAY MICH, 322 75th st., Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, 3 years' experience; familiar with office and commercial work; references. Reply by letter only. MARGARET REHILL, 299 W. 10th st., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper desires position; can take and transcribe notes accurately; salary \$9 to start; some experience. JENNIE M. PERRY, 47 Wildwood av., E. Longmeadow, Mass.

VISITING SUPERVISOR (lady of experience), either as attendant, housekeeper, shopper, etc. Address. MISS F. MACY, 117 E. 63d st., New York.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, hotel or small house in or around New York City; experience; thoroughly understands all branches. A1 reference. MISS A. S. BRUNSON, 91 Methuen st., Lawrence, Mass.

YOUNG LADY desires position in reception room of first-class photographic studio; best references. E. S. BRIDG, 155 W. 140th st., New York.

YOUNG LADY wishes clerical position; experienced office worker; also some newspaper experience. ETHEL MACLEOD, 136 10th st., New York; phone 2340-19.

YOUNG WOMAN wants care of child and light housework; good home preferred to light wages; will go anywhere. MRS. E. H. BOYD, 100 W. 140th st., New York.

YOUNG WOMAN, A1 education and references, speaking English, French, German, Italian, private club or charitable institution; 10 years' experience; best references. MRS. H. P. SPRAGUE, Geneva, N. Y.

SITUATION wanted as order filler in wholesale merchandise house; have had several years' experience. ALBERT F. RHODE, 1941 S. Chicago, Ill.

STOVE SALESMAN with 5 years' knowledge of the stove business, desires a road position. Good ref. H. H. 4218 Holmes st., Kansas City, Mo.

TRAFFIC MAN, Dartmouth graduate, with commercial and railroad experience, desires position as traffic manager or executive. MELVIN W. SMITH, 6801 Parnell av., Chicago, Ill.

VARNISHER-Rubber or polisher on any kind of furniture; situation wanted by experienced man. FRANK SVORODA, 829 W. 5th st., care T. A. Sweeney, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED by a young man, a position on a farm to work for 2 years; good home. Address GEO. JAEGER, 4940 Erie st., Austin, Chicago.

WANTED by man 30 years old, position as practical engineer, manager or superintendent of erection in construction work, or field superintendent for architect; references. C. A. C. HARMON, 1503 E. 60th st., Chicago.

YOUNG MAN (23), married, with business experience, desires position in advertising line; writes strong, pulling copy, prepares effective layouts and understands advertising in all its branches; samples of work on request. G. D. DICKSON, 415 Girard st., N. W., Washington, D. C.

## CENTRAL STATES

## HELP WANTED-FEMALE

WANTED-Capable woman for laundry work and cleaning 2 each week; references. MRS. D. H. SALLINGER, 5237 Kenwood av., Chicago. Tel. Hyde Park 8-19.

WANTED-Competent girl or woman for general housework in family of 2; new home, every convenience; 10 miles from Chicago. Mrs. G. W. BLAIR, 543 Edge-water Drive, Nishnawauke, Ind.

WANTED-Middle-aged lady to do housework on farm, honest and good with children; A1 family; state position in reply. W. D. HELLEH, R. F. D. No. 4, Marion, O.

WANTED-A neat appearing lady who is good stenographer and who has had experience selling ladies' ready-to-wear garments. Apply WAGGONER'S CLO. CO., 322 N. Main, Decatur, Ill.

WANTED-A good woman for general housework in a small family; good, quiet home for study in suburb of Chicago. Tel. Des Plaines 735. MRS. MINNIE G. COOK, 310 St. Louis, Ill.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER-Small family; suburbs; fair wages; exceptionally good references. Mrs. M. J. McFETTER, W. L. LERCH, 70 W. Monroe st., 13th floor, Chicago.

## SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR, 20 years' experience, desires permanent position; temporary auditing; references. JAS. A. HINCHMAN, Sheridan rd., Chicago. Tel. 66-1000.

ADVERTISING MAN, young, newspaper and trade paper experience, seeks connection with good concern; highest references. GEORGE M. GIGGOTT, 1339 W. 96th st., Chicago, Ill.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN or tracer; young man (22) wants position in Chicago; 1 year's experience; best references. QUAY, 6006 Champlain av., Chicago, Ill.

ATTENDANT-German, 32, wants situation in institution or with gentleman; references. W. R. McFETTER, 2124 Hillside av., Chicago, Ill.

BOY with office and switchboard experience wants position. NICHOLAS McFETTER, 1500 Fullerton av., Chicago; phone Lincoln 2356.

CHAUFFEUR, married, strictly temperate; good, careful driver; can do own repairs; references. F. J. McFETTER, 100 W. Maxwell, 4642 Indiana av., Chicago.

CHEF-Experienced colored man; thoroughly competent; best of references. LEROY FUGUA, 5489 Ridgewood ct., Chicago.

CHIEF JANITOR (40), 15 years' experience in first-class office buildings; would prefer any city west of Chicago. S. W. McFETTER, 100 W. 100th st., New York.

CIRCULATION MAN (23), 3 years' experience on large dailies, now employed, wants position as assistant circulation manager of large paper; references. ALFRED J. McFETTER, 100 W. 100th st., New York.

DIAMOND AND JEWELRY SALESMAN, experienced, wishes position in high grade retail store; best references furnished. E. HAINES, 617 Forest av., Oak Park, Ill.

EXPERIENCED ENGLISH TUTOR desires position teaching children grammar school branches; reasonable salary; references. B. ANDERSON, 1498 Cullum ct., Chicago.

FAMILY ORCHESTRA, consisting of violin, clarinet, cornet and piano, would like position with high class picture show. Address. FRANK NAIK, Lakeview, Mich.

FORMER GARDENER and stockman (54), single, experienced, strong and reliable, desires position. C. C. SMITH, 621 Chicago, Ill.

FURNITURE-Wanted, a position as salesman or assistant buyer in retail store in Chicago; have 12 years' experience. Address. P. R. DAY, 4401 Greenwood av., Chicago.

GENERAL WORK wanted by temperate, reliable man; handy on variety saw. J. H. HOCK, 1015 First av., Peoria, Ill.

JANITOR, porter, houseman, collector, agent, etc., German wants position. JOSEPH NIESEN, 4747 Langley av., Chicago.

MANAGER (assistant sales and traffic) desires position promising future; corporation experience; location unessential; references. FRANK C. HARRIGAN, Fenwick, Mich.

MARRIED MAN, 42, 25 years' railroad and real estate experience, good references. HARRY J. HOCK, 1015 First av., Peoria, Ill.

NIGHT WATCHMAN or night engineer; married; 40 years' experience; references; references; state engineer's license. HARRY L. ROCK, 815 Wade st., Chicago.

PRINTER-Experienced, practical printer who has taken 1 C. S. advertising course wants permanent situation; steady, reliable, married man. L. R. WILLOUGHBY, 290 Lynn st., Milwaukee, Wis.

RELIABLE, steady, middle-aged married man desires position in Kansas City, Mo.; any honest work considered;

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WATSON, Proprietor. <b>MILLINERY</b> —Best quality. Conservative styles and prices. MARGARET TORG-LEH, 519 Williams Ave., Tel. East 3440. <b>NEEDLEWORK</b> —THE NEEDLECRAFT SHOP—384-388 Yamhill St. <b>PRINTING</b> —BIRELEY & ELSON PRINTING CO., Inc. E. J. Elson, 311 E. Bireley. A 1671, 134-140 S. Hill St. Main 1671. <b>REAL ESTATE</b> Loans and Fire Insurance. FRED M. WELLS, 700 Union Oil Bldg. A 5757, MA 1175. <b>REAL ESTATE</b> , Loans, Exchanges and Insurance. R. S. HARRIS, 527 1. N. Van Nur Bldg. A-4678. <b>SHOES</b> —WALK-OVER BOOT SHOPS. 612 S. Broadway (next Story Shop). 329 S. Spring (cor. Fourth). <b>SHOES</b> GUDE'S GOOD FOOTWEAR 537 Broadway—Two Stores—353 S. Spring <b>SHOES</b> —INNES SHOE COMPANY. 1841 N. Foothill and Home A-5074, 238 South Broadway. Main 3107. <b>STORING AND SHIPPING</b> —Bekins Fireproof Storage. Shipping Household goods at reduced rates. East and West bound. <b>TAILORS</b> —EDWIN HARTLEY. Successor to HARTLEY & BECK. 204-206 LISSNER BLDG., 524 S. Spring St. <b>TAILOR AND DRAPER</b> GORDAN Suite 300, Union Oil Building Seventh and Spring Established 1886 <b>TAILORS</b> HENRY G. KROHN CO. 225 West 4th at Broadway <b>TAILOR AND DRAPER</b> OLIVER D. MILSON, Tel. A-5488 506 S. Pacific Ave.	<b>CAPITAL STORE</b> —Tollit Articles, Perfumes, Stationery, Candles, etc. Masonic Building. <b>EVERYTHING IN HARDWARE</b> —RAY L. FARMER, Monarch and Majestic. Malleable Bars, Court and Commercial sts. Phone 191. <b>FURNITURE</b> —"The store that saves you money." CALEF BROTHERS, Home Furnishers, cor. Court and High Sts. Main 593. <b>G. W. JOHNSON &amp; CO.</b> , Inc.—Clothing, furnishing goods, hats, caps, trunks, valises, etc. Cleaning and pressing. Phone 47. <b>MILLINERY</b> —FURS—CLOAKS & SUITS. MRS. P. E. FULLERTON. 270 N. Commercial Street. <b>R. D. GILBERT &amp; CO.</b> , dealers in Groceries, Paints and Oils, Glass, etc. 211 N. Commercial St. Main 3. <b>ROTH GROCERY CO.</b> , agents for S. & W. Canned Goods, Royal Bakery Bread. Phone 1888-1886, 410 State St. <b>THE SUNSET GROCERY</b> —DAVIS BEST FLOUR—New York Bakery Bread. Phone Main 131, 121 So. Commercial St. <b>SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH</b> <b>CAFETERIA</b> —SHAY'S. Serving Delicious Home-Cooked Foods. Opposite Postoffice, 341 South Main St. <b>LOS ANGELES, CAL.</b> <b>ALFRED'S PURE ICE CREAM</b> South 189, 816 E. 17th St. Home 20217 "Ask for it at the Fountain" <b>ARNOLD ROSS</b> , successor to H. Ross & Sons, trunks, bags, leather goods and specialties. 221 W. Second St. <b>AUTOS FOR HIRE</b> —By hour, day or week. KAUFMAN-WILLIAMSON, 541 Broadway. Phone 5544-545, A 5766. <b>BARBERS</b> —UNION OIL BUILDING SHOP, 7th and Spring Sts., 2nd floor, Manicuring. WM. GROSTEN, Prop. <b>BANK</b> —CITIZEN'S NATIONAL. Third and Main Sts., Los Angeles. Capital \$500,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits \$740,000. Resources \$14,200,000. <b>BUILDING CONTRACTOR</b> —E. E. HARRIMAN, 2336 W. 23d St. 71010. Plans furnished; work guaranteed; refs. given. <b>CAFE ABBEY</b> 817 W. Eighth St., near Figueroa St. Breakfast up to 11:30; Dinner 50c. <b>CAFETERIA</b> —SHAY'S CAFETERIA. 620 Second Hill Street. Los Angeles. <b>COAL AND WOOD</b> —ALASKA COAL CO., Emmett V. Murray, Secy. and Treas. Phone F 5656, Main 7983, 800 Keller St. <b>CUSTOM BOOTMAKER</b> CARL NELSON. SHOE REPAIRING. 408 S. Hill Street. <b>CURTAIN CLEANING</b> —Peerless Curtain Cleaning Co., 1577 W. Washington St. Both Phones; Home 23136, West 1375. <b>DRESSMAKING AND DESIGNING</b> —MRS. ALICE E. SMITH of San Francisco, 213 Hamburger Bldg. F 7962. <b>FLORISTS</b> —FREEMAN-LEWIS. "Courteous Always." F 2738. Main 1541, 212 W. 4th St. <b>GARAGE</b> —Repairing, Storage, \$5. mo.; autos called for; LIME OIL. 511 1/2 City Garage. West 192, 3782 S. Vt. Ave. <b>GLOVES</b> —THE GLOVE SHOP. "La Garterie," 735 S. Broadway. 619 South Broadway. <b>GROCERIES</b> —RALPHS GROCERY CO., "Sells for Less." 514 S. Spring. Fish and Normande. <b>HABERDASHERS</b> —BROWN BROS., "Personal Touch in Haberdashery." 220 W. Fourth St. <b>INVESTMENTS</b> —Buy Los Angeles Harbor property for investment now—it is permanent and sure. Write for information. San Francisco. For information. <b>JEWELERS</b> H. B. CRUICK. 1000 1/2 14th St. Makers of Exclusive Hand-Made Jewelry. Special Order Work a Specialty. 738 S. Hill St., Los Angeles. Tel. F 1179. <b>LADIES AND MEN'S TAILOR</b> LAWRENCE CLARK. 5th floor Garland Bldg., 740 S. Broadway. F 1374 (Morocco Theater). Main 2187. <b>LADIES' GOWNS AND FANCY COATS</b> MME. WOOLLEY. 410-412 Hamburger Bldg. F 2410. <b>MEN'S FURNISHINGS</b> —GEO. H. SHIM-MIN, 218 W. Third St. High Grade Goods at Moderate Prices. <b>MILLINERY</b> —CHAPPELL-COUGHAN CO., Importers of Fine Hats and Novelties. 506 South Broadway. <b>MILLINERY IMPORTER</b> M. BREMER. 614 South Hill St. F 7578. <b>MILLINERY</b> —MARVEL. LARGEST MILLINERY MANUFACTORY HOUSE IN LOS ANGELES. A1909-Main 5463—241-43 S. Broadway. <b>MILLINERY</b> —MRS. M. J. FREEMAN. 611 W. Pike, Hotel Watson. University of Washington. Picn. Hags, cars. Sunset, Broadway 3070. <b>MULTIGRAPHING</b> , Notary—Reliable of help furnished. A 5006, Main 2328. RAUNDERS-SCHULTZ STENOGRAPHIC CO., 324-326 Homer Laughlin Bldg. <b>NEW YORK SCHOOL OF DRESSMAKING</b> , 212-213 Hamburger Bldg. Bring materials and let us show you dressmaker. Classes mornings and afternoon; evening 7:30 to 9:30. F 7062. <b>OFFICE FURNITURE</b> —The Los Angeles Desk Co. Let us equip your office. 548-550 S. Hill. 117-119 S. Broadway. <b>PHOTOGRAPHER</b> —The photographer of your town is the studio of ESTEP & KIRKPATRICK (Inc.), 635 S. Broadway. Phone 2-3275. <b>PRINTING</b> —BIRELEY & ELSON PRINTING CO., Inc. E. J. Elson, 311 E. Bireley. A 1671, 134-140 S. Hill St. Main 1671. <b>REAL ESTATE</b> Loans and Fire Insurance. FRED M. WELLS, 700 Union Oil Bldg. A 5757, MA 1175. <b>REAL ESTATE</b> , Loans, Exchanges and Insurance. R. S. HARRIS, 527 1. N. Van Nur Bldg. A-4678. <b>SHOES</b> —WALK-OVER BOOT SHOPS. 612 S. Broadway (next Story Shop). 329 S. Spring (cor. Fourth). <b>SHOES</b> GUDE'S GOOD FOOTWEAR 537 Broadway—Two Stores—353 S. Spring <b>SHOES</b> —INNES SHOE COMPANY. 1841 N. Foothill and Home A-5074, 238 South Broadway. Main 3107. <b>STORING AND SHIPPING</b> —Bekins Fireproof Storage. Shipping Household goods at reduced rates. East and West bound. <b>TAILORS</b> —EDWIN HARTLEY. Successor to HARTLEY & BECK. 204-206 LISSNER BLDG., 524 S. Spring St. <b>TAILOR AND DRAPER</b> GORDAN Suite 300, Union Oil Building Seventh and Spring Established 1886 <b>TAILORS</b> HENRY G. KROHN CO. 225 West 4th at Broadway <b>TAILOR AND DRAPER</b> OLIVER D. MILSON, Tel. A-5488 506 S. Pacific Ave.	<b>TAILOR</b> —NEW STOCK. HENRY A. BECK. 508-9 O. T. JOHNSON Bldg., Highway, at 4th. <b>WATCHMAKER</b> —N. PEDERSEN, 501 Title Guarantee Bldg. F. 7337. Before buying or selling a diamond consult me. <b>WATCH REPAIRING</b> —High class work at reasonable prices. C. H. BRIGDEN, 318 W. Third St. F-117, Main 6459. <b>PASADENA, CAL.</b> <b>BOOKS</b> —STATIONERY. "THE BROWN SHOP". 190 E.	

# Real Estate Market T Wharf Activities Sailings

## DOWNTOWN BLOCK CHANGES OWNERS



J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple purchase building at Chauncy and Bedford streets from Charles L. Haley

J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dowling have just purchased for investment the large six-story brick and stone mercantile building in the city proper located 50 to 56 Chauncy street, corner of and including 72 to 76 Bedford street, having a total assessed valuation of \$263,500. There is a land area of 7,350 square feet, which carries \$202,300 of this amount. Title was conveyed direct by the heirs of Charles L. Haley. Another sale has been closed in the city proper and papers placed on record, through the office of Frederic Vaux in the Exchange building, transferring an estate numbered 29 Edinboro street, consisting of a 3½-story brick house and 1,364 square feet of land extending through to Oliver place, near Beach street. It was owned by Sarah Oliver and bought by Daniel P. Collins. The land is taxed for \$11,000 of the \$13,000 total assessment.

### ANNOUNCEMENTS

Governor Walsh was one of the prominent visitors made welcome by Fred F. Blanchard, manager of the Associated Trust, in honor of their formal opening of new offices at 14 Federal street and 113 Congress street, Saturday afternoon, where they occupy the entire second floor of the building which they purchased several months ago. The Associated Trust formerly occupied a suite of offices at 141 Milk street, where they were located for several years.

### WEST AND NORTH END SALES

Deeds have just gone to record from Bessie Schneiderman to Fannie Spillman, conveying title of the 5-story brick house and lot of land at 52 Allen street near Spring street, assessed together for \$16,700. The 1730 square feet of land is taxed for \$7500 of that amount.

Another little transaction in the West End was between the owner, Elizabeth Monaghan and the Massachusetts General Hospital, buyer of premises located 8 North Grove street, near Cambridge street. The total taxed value is \$2200, of which the 420 square feet of land carries \$700.

Land at 128 Salem street, corner of Noyes place, has been purchased by John F. Crowley from Amalia De Pasquale, consisting of 1369 square feet valued at \$11,600, on which there is a new four-story brick building not yet assessed.

### DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

The Bonelli-Adams Company et al. have sold to Marks Angel, a large lot of vacant land in Dorchester, fronting on Granite, Myrtlebank and Lenoxdale avenues, Granite branch railroad and the Neponset river, containing in all some 218,000 square feet, which carries an assessed valuation of \$10,000. The purchaser has already commenced filling in along the river with the intention of erecting a factory on the site.

George H. Gilpatrick has placed a deed on record from Edward De-West, conveying title to the frame dwelling on Beale street, near Dorchester avenue, assessed for \$3500. The 4875 square feet of land carries \$1000 of that amount.

### ESTATES SOLD IN THE NEWTONS

John T. Burns & Sons, inc. of Newton, Newtonville and Brighton, report the following recent sales:

Sold for Louis Arnold the single frame house and 10,000 feet of land 27 Hillside road, Newton Highlands, to H. Garrity of Newton. Valued at \$7000.

Sold for Edward N. Field, executor, the single frame house, stable and acre of land on Waltham street, corner of Davis avenue, West Newton, to Miss Anna Gould, who will improve. Assessed for \$7200.

Also sold to N. H. Nichols of Somerville the single house and 8000 feet of land at 43 Hillside road, Newton Highlands. Louis Arnold was the grantor. Valued at \$5200.

Also sold for Sabina Mansfield to Charles Whittemore the large frame house and two parcels of land containing 18,000 square feet of land, situated 146 Newtonville avenue, running through to Summit street, Newton. Valued at \$2500.

Also sold another parcel of 3500 square feet on Newtonville avenue, Newton, to

Charles Whittemore for S. Campbell, this small lot being rated at \$1000.

Sold five lots of land on Turner street, Brighton, containing 25,000 square feet valued at \$6250. John Weingartner was grantor and H. E. Greenwood the purchaser, who will develop.

Sold for N. J. Soderlund the new two-family house at 48 Nonantum road, Brighton, to Mrs. C. Thompson, who buys for investment. House and 4800 square feet of land valued at \$5900.

Sold to Mrs. Ida Gilman for Charles E. Aldrich, the single house and 10,000 feet of land valued at \$5000, situated 333 North Beacon street, Brighton.

Sold for H. H. Hawkins to C. Gordon Whitcomb, 10-room single house and 11,000 square feet of land at 133 Newtonville avenue, Newton. Whole property assessed at \$8850.

Sold for C. Gordon Whitcomb to H. H. Hawkins, a lot of 7500 square feet on Lewis terrace, Newton, valued at \$1450.

Sold for L. G. Howell to T. H. Burns, the frame house and 5000 feet of land at 91 Newtonville avenue, Newton. Assessed for \$4500.

### REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The past week shows continued gains over a similar period of a year ago, and the indications are favorable for a repetition next week. Transactions of all kinds show improvement, and the busy spring predicted some time ago is fast materializing.

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk registry of deeds for the week ending March 14, 1914.

March 9	March 10	March 11	March 12	March 13	March 14	Totals
23	22	20	20	20	20	145
100	100	100	100	100	100	600
100	100	100	100	100	100	600
100	100	100	100	100	100	600
100	100	100	100	100	100	600
100	100	100	100	100	100	600
100	100	100	100	100	100	600
100	100	100	100	100	100	600
100	100	100	100	100	100	600
100	100	100	100	100	100	600

### SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

**BOSTON (City Proper)**

Sarah Oliver to Daniel P. Collins, Edinboro st. and Oliver pl., q. s. \$1.

Ichabod Howland est. to Beatrice M. Howland et al., Davis st. 2 lots, Dover st. and Tremont st. d. s. \$1.

Charlotte M. Baker to John Beck, Lenox st. q. s. \$1.

Mac Leavin to Israel Levin et al., Spring st. q. s. \$1.

Arthur D. Hill, tr. to city of Boston, Tremont and Avery sts., Mason and Avery sts. w. s. \$1.

Alexander G. Gould, mtee., to Lillian C. Donahoe, Peterborough and Jersey sts. d. s. \$11,000.

Mendel M. Brown to Annie C. Brown, Barton st. w. s. \$1.

John C. Haynes est. to M. Douglas Plattery et al., Dartmouth st. d. s. \$1.

James J. Crowley to Vincenzo Savarose et al., Hanover and Cambridge sts. and Globe Alley, 2 pss. q. s. \$1.

Lillian T. Nutting to Charles H. Spring, Lenox st. q. s. \$1.

Elizabeth Monaghan to Mass. General Hospital, No. Grove st., pgs. w. s. \$1.

Bessie Schneiderman to Fannie Spillman, Allen st. w. s. \$1.

Amalia De Pasquale to John E. Crowley, Salem st. and Noyes pl. w. s. \$1.

Same to same, Pasquale Palumbo, Prospect st. w. s. \$1.

### SOUTH BOSTON

Joseph C. Foley to Catherine Foley, Columbia rd. q. s. \$1.

### EAST BOSTON

Saverio I. De Simone to Pasquale Panarasi, Pope st. w. s. \$1.

North End Savings Bank, mtee., to Ellis L. Gates, pgs. w. s. \$1.

### ROXBURY

East Weymouth Savings Bank, mtee., to East Weymouth Savings Bank, Norfolk av. and Gerard st. d. s. \$2000.

East Weymouth Savings Bank, mtee., to Max Jones et al., Norfolk av. and Gerard st. d. s. \$1.

A. Glover Stevens to H. Montague Stevens, Ruggles st. w. s. \$1.

John Walsh to John H. McKee, Highland and Fulton sts. q. s. \$1.

Jeremiah O'Neil to Charles E. Davis, Walnut park and Westminster sts. w. s. \$1.

Jeremiah O'Neil to William H. Mealey, Walnut Park rd., Westminster av. and Westminster st. w. s. \$1.

Same to same, Walnut pk. and Westminster sts. w. s. \$1.

Same to same, Walnut Park rd. and Westminster av. and Walnut pk. w. s. \$1.

### DORCHESTER

Edward D. West to George H. Gilpatrick, Lenox st. w. s. \$1.

Jeremiah Mahoney to Frank A. Fitzpatrick, Letterman ter. w. s. \$1.

Hilda C. Nilson to Bertha G. Bredeon, King st. w. s. \$1.

Julia A. Williams to George E. Bruce, Dewey st. q. s. \$1.

George E. Bruce to John A. William, Columbia rd. and Rocky Hill av. q. s. \$1.

Nora T. Healey to Ruth B. Tucker, 2 lots, q. s. \$1.

Harry Tucker to Marks Angel, Granite, Myrtlebank and Lenoxdale avs. 35 lots, Milton Br. R. R. and Neponset River, Milton Br. R. R. rd. s. \$1.

Minnie M. White to Marks Angel, q. s. \$1.

Edward H. Bonell to Marks Angel, 35 lots, Milton Br. R. R. and Neponset River, Milton Br. R. R. rd. s. \$1.

John Brewster est., mtee., to Kenneth Howes, Thacher rd. s. \$1.

Kenneth Howes, to John Brewster, Thacher rd. q. s. \$1.

Annie S. Milliken to Clifford M. Mowatt, Glendale st. and Payson pk. q. s. \$1.

Frank A. Fitzpatrick to James Powers, Letterman ter. w. s. \$1.

Rose Fishkin to Rose Ginsburg et al., Elm st. q. s. \$1.

Philip W. Schaefer to John Maus et al., Pleasant st. q. s. \$1.

### WYOMING

Julia S. Burdette to Thomas E. Tufts, Avalon rd. q. s. \$1.

Fred L. Sawyer to James P. Prince, Bedford st. q. s. \$1.

James P. Prince to Fred L. Sawyer et ux., Bexley rd. q. s. \$1.

Warren F. Freeman to James M. Marden, Russell rd. q. s. \$1.

Rose M. Halloran to Charles J. Gorman, Hillside av. q. s. \$1.

### BRIGHTON

Henry W. Longfellow to William L. Malley et al., near Allston st., Woodstock av. q. s. \$1.

William L. Malley et al. to John Kings-ton, proposed, q. s. \$1.

Charles R. Butt to Albert E. Gladwin, Washington st., Nonantum rd., Crescent av. and Kenrick st. q. s. \$1.

Domenico Candelieri to Harry Glickman, Commonwealth av. q. s. \$1.

Domenico Candelieri to Nicola Caruso, Commonwealth av. q. s. \$1.

Harry S. Freeman to Commonwealth Real Estate Trust, Commonwealth av. and Allston st. q. s. \$1.

### CHARLESTOWN

Boston & Maine Railroad to Boston & Lowell Railroad Corp., Boston & Lowell roads, q. s. \$1.

### HYDE PARK

Jonathan B. L. Barker est. to Blanche Brink, Parker st. d. s. \$400.

Annabelle P. Washburn to Horatio N. Hardy, Mattakesett st. q. s. \$1.

### CHELSEA

William J. Ross to Leona H. Stocks, Reynolds av. and county line, q. s. \$1.

### WINTHROP

Elmer H. Bartlett to Lyman K. Clark, Court rd. and Albert av. 2 lots, q. s. \$1.

Lyman K. Clark to Elizabeth M. Bartlett, Court rd. and Albert av. 2 lots, q. s. \$1.

James A. Nickerson to Joseph A. Elwell, Emerson and Lowell sts. w. s. \$1.

Edith J. York to John S. Crowley, Green Hill pk. and Prospect av. w. s. \$1.

### REVERE

Ada T. Hayden et al. to Edward M. Hughes, Ellerton st. d. s. \$1.

### BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Commonwealth av., 1082, ward 25; Daniel Grisham et al., F. A. Norcross; brick tenements.

East Newton st., 1-11, ward 12; G. L. Perlin et al., trs., G. Henri Desmond; brick hotel.

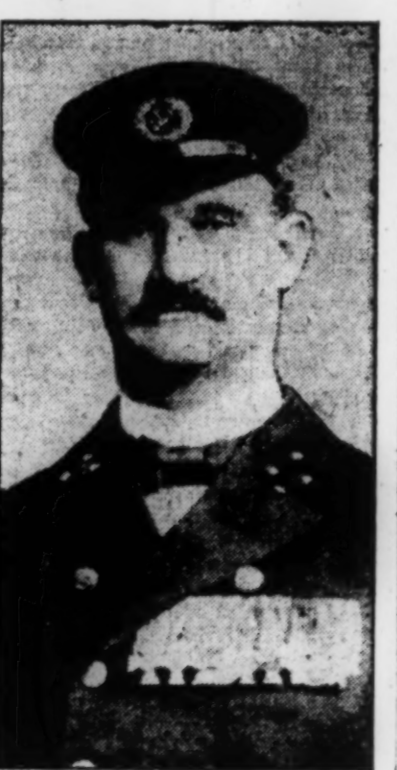
Forbes st., 22, ward 22; Daniel A. Downey; frame auto storage.

Sturges rd., 20, ward 23; Robt. T. Fowler; frame dwelling.

North Beacon st., 18, ward 25; W. R. Rollins et al., trs., 20; Washburn Realty Co.; alter tenements.

## MASTER CLOSING HUNDRETHOUND TRIP OF ATLANTIC

Making his two hundredth transatlantic crossing as master of a North German-Lloyd line steamer, Capt. Charles Polack is scheduled to bring the steamer Kronprinzessin Cecilie into New York



CAPT. CHARLES POLACK

hundred tomorrow from Bremen. In the 100 round trips across the Atlantic Captain Polack will have traveled approximately 636,000 miles.

Appointed to a captaincy in 1897, his seamanship has won for him two decorations from the Kaiser—the order of the crown and the order of the red eagle. He also has received medals from Queen Victoria, the Chinese Emperor, King Alfonso of Spain, the King of Saxony and from the Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society.

### PUPILS TO REPEAT CONCERT

Pupils of the Boston Music School Settlement will repeat its annual concert in Steinert hall, Thursday, March 26, at 8 p. m. for the benefit of the settlement.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Larger receipts and lower prices featured the T wharf market today. Seventeen vessels were at the pier, several of them having good sized trips. Arrivals: Str Ripple 36,500 pounds, str Bethulia 800, str Mary Ruth 9300, schrs Manhasett 78,000, Aspinet 71,000, Elk 84,000, Elmer Gray 24,000, Mildred Robinson 25,000, Lucania 58,000, Annie Perry 38,000, Natalie Nelson 18,000, Jessie Coia 24,000, Genesta 9700, Sophia 2000, Mary Edith 22,000, Tecumseh 4600 and Aloha 60,000. The Ripple also had 200 halibut, 3000 soles, 11,000 scrod, Bethulia 1000 soles, 8000 flatfish and the following halibut. Aspinet 1000; Manhasett 500, Elmer E. Gray 12,000, Elk 500 and Lucania 400. Dealers quoted prices per hundredweight as follows: Steak cod \$6.75, market cod \$3.25, haddock \$5, pollock \$5.50, large hake \$7.25, medium hake \$5.25, and cusk \$3.50.

Two days' receipts brought the total amount of fresh fish landed by gill netters up to 85,000 pounds at Gloucester today. One other vessel was in port today, the schooner John Hays Hammond with 4000 pounds fresh halibut and 15,000 pounds salt cod.

With spring approaching, the Yarmouth (N. S.) fishermen are fitting out their vessels for another season's work, to start as soon as northern waters open to navigation. It is probable that the vessels will be in operation within a month.

On her first trip here since she went ashore on Cape Cod several months ago, the fishing schooner Lucania reached T wharf today with 58,000 pounds fresh fish. The Lucania went ashore near Highland light, was given up for lost, and remained there several weeks. Finally a Boston junk dealer bought her, raised the craft and had her repaired.

In ballast, the British bark Windrush, Captain Roberts, arrived today in tow of tug Buccanear. She has been chartered to load lumber for Buenos Aires and the river Plate and was taken up to Mystic docks by tugs Leader and Nellie, to begin loading. She will take out more than 1,000,000 feet of lumber.

Due today, the Red Star liner Manitoir, Captain Tribe, with 31 cabin passengers from Antwerp, will not arrive before Wednesday evening or Thursday morning, according to a wireless message received today. The vessel was 950 miles east of Boston tonight at 8 p. m. Sunday. Passengers include: Miss Eloise Butler, Mrs. Madeleine Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. I. Stevens and Mr. and Mrs. R. Devloo.

William Newsome, an official of the United Fruit Company returned today from a tour of the tropics and denied that the United Fruit Company had any intention of taking over T wharf, upon the evacuation of that pier by the fish dealers. Such a rumor has been persistent along the waterfront. It was said that the move was to keep out the Atlantic Fruit Company, a rival of the United.

Wednesday the steamer Texas, the second arrival in the new Norway-Sweden service, is expected to reach port from Stavanger. Captain Kaas reports by wireless that his vessel was 980 miles east of Boston tonight at 8 p. m. Saturday. Passengers aboard the Texas include officers of the steamers Vitalia, Bertha and Karen.

No. 6A gas buoy in Broad, sound channel, which marks the turn from Broad sound channel to the main ship channel, is not burning, according to

Captain Johnstone of the steamer George Hawley, which arrived today from Sewalls Point.

### PORT OF BOSTON

**Arrivals**

Str Nacoochee, Garfield, Savannah.

Str Newton, Abbott, Baltimore.

Str Geo Hawley, Johnstone, Norfolk.

Tg Gwalia, Johnson, twg bg Harvard.

Tg Mars, Calhoun, Philadelphia, twg bg Providence.

Tg Teaser, Law, Philadelphia, twg bg Harrisburg.

Bk Windrush, (Br) Roberts, Philadelphia.

**Cleared**

Str Prince George (Br) McKinnon, Yarmouth, N. S.

Str Ontario, Bond, Baltimore via Newport News.

Str James S. Whitney, Crowell, New York.

Str Bay State, Strout, Portland.

Str Nacoochee, Garfield, Savannah.

**Sailed**

Strs Ontario, Baltimore via Newport News; James S. Whitney, New York; Calvin Austin, Portland, Eastport and St. John, N. B.; tugs Pallas and Neptune.

Beverly, Carlisle, Philadelphia, twg bg Enterprise; Scranton, New York twg bgs Cohocton, Noy Aug and Pequest.

### NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Strs Nora, Macoris; Antilles, New Orleans; El Val, Galveston; Gracia, Kingston, etc.; Martha Washington, Mediterranean ports; Bermudian, Bermuda; Kursk, Libau; Pretoria, Hamburg.

### COASTWISE TRAFFIC

**BALTIMORE, March 15**—Arrd strs Rumanian Prince, Tampico; Tyr, New York; Raveston, do; Merrimack, Jacksonville and Savannah; Marina, Glasgow; Sangstad, Boston; Kanawha, supposed Searsport; Tuscan, Providence via Norfolk and left on return.

Sld strs Melrose, Boston; Dorchester, do via Norfolk.

BOCHA GRANDE, March 15—Sld strs Thomas, Hamburg via Galveston; Maria de Larrange, Elmerport.

**BRUNSWICK, Ga., March 15**—Sld, schr George H. Amee, Haskell, Daen.

**CHARLESTON, S. C., March 15**—Arrd, str Chippewa, Boston for Jacksonville, and proceeded.

**MOBILE, March 14**—Arrd strs Oemulge, Texas City; Flawly, Buenos Aires; bk Juanita, Rio Janeiro; schr W H Baxter, Sagua la Grande; 15 strs San Carlos, Galveston; Lampasas, New York; Peter H. Crowell, do; schrs Harrison T. Beacham, Cuban ports; John Francis, Port au Prince; yacht Mavourneen, New Orleans. Sld 14 strs Fort Morgan, Boca del Toro; 15, Mercator, Puerto Cortez; Uperne, Rotterdam; bk Calluna, Rotterdam.

### NEWPORT NEWS, March 14

Arrd str Brand, Baltimore.

**NORFOLK, March 14**—Arrd strs Mandeville, Boston; Seatonnet, Providence; Edison Light, Boston, and left on return; Middlesex, do; Walmore, New York and left for Cape Town; Tarbenthorpe, Port Arthur and left for Hamburg; Italia, Galveston and left 15 for Genoa and Naples; Brand, Plymouth, Mass., via Newport News; Winborne, Rio Janeiro; tug Murrell, twg bgs Annie, Boston, and Emeline, New York; 15 strs Richmond, Georgetown; Altamans, New York; Samara, Gulfport for Amsterdam and Grangemouth, Ravenshoe, Boca Grande for Cadiz and Venice. Sld 14 strs Crown Point, Liverpool. Sld 15 strs Middlesex, Boston; 14 strs Asuncion de Larrange, Montevideo, La Plata, Buenos Ayres and Rosario; Vedra, Antwerp; Cienfuegos, Kingston, Wedgess, Cristobal; schr Chas. Noble Simmons, Cochran, Charleston, S C; 14, bg Bessie, Boston.

## WIRELESS REPORTS

(Note—Nautical miles on usual shipping routes from Boston lightship: To Sable Island, 490; Cape Race, N. E. 850; Nantucket South Shoal lightship, 128. From Ambrose Channel lightship: To Sable Island, 648; Nantucket South Shoal lightship, 193; Diamond Shoal lightship, Hatteras, 330.)

SS Potsdam (Dutch), Rotterdam for New York, was 111 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at 11:45 a. m. Sunday.

SS Munipia (Br), London for New York, was 750 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at 7:30 p. m. Sunday.

SS Kronprinzessin Cecilie (Ger), Bremen, etc. for New York, was 1224 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at 6 p. m. Sunday.

SS Zealand (Belg), Antwerp for New York, was 305 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at noon Sunday. Due late Tuesday or 8 a. m. Wednesday.

SS Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm (Ger), Bremen, etc. for New York, was 850 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at midnight Saturday.

SS Taormina (Ital), Genoa, etc. for New York, was 344 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at noon Sunday.

SS Carrillo (Br), Port Limon for Boston, was 111 miles south of Nantucket lightship at 8 p. m. Sunday.

SS Saxola (Br), Boston for Port Limon, was 150 miles south of Boston light at noon Sunday.

SS El Dia, New York for Galveston, was 23 miles east of Sand Key at 8 p. m. Sunday.

SS Larimer, New York for Port Arthur, was 590 miles east of Sabine bar at noon Sunday.

SS Proteus, New York for New Orleans, was 150 miles southeast of South Pass at 8 p. m. Sunday.

SS Cherokee, New York for Georgetown, was 30 miles north of Wilmington at 6 p. m. Sunday.

SS Potomac (Cuban), Tampico for New York, was 392 miles south of Diamond Shoal lightship at 7 p. m. Sunday.

SS Bermuda (Br), Bermuda for New York, was 36 miles southeast of Scotland lightship at noon Sunday.

SS Johank, Jacksonville for New York, was 20 miles north of St. Johns bar at 7 p. m. Sunday.

SS Antilles, New Orleans for New York, was 98 miles north of Diamond Shoal lightship at noon Sunday.

SS Cristobal, Cristobal for New York, was 50 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Sunday.

SS Segura, Guantanamo for New York, was 35 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Sunday.

SS El Alba, Galveston for New York, was 35 miles east of Galveston at 6 p. m. Sunday.

SS Santiago (Cuban), New York for Tampa, was 15 miles north of Jupiter at 6 p. m. Saturday.

SS San Valero (Br), Veracruz for London, was 143 miles southeast of Cape Hatteras at 7 p. m. Saturday.

SS City of Columbus, Savannah for New York, was 32 miles south of Diamond Shoal lightship at 7 p. m. Sunday.

SS Greole, New York for New Orleans, was 100 miles south of Diamond Shoal lightship at 7 p. m. Sunday.

SS Concho, New York for Galveston, passed Diamond Shoal lightship at 6 p. m. Sunday.

SS Carolina, New York for San Juan, was 121 miles east of Scotland lightship at 8 p. m. Sunday.

## STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

These sailings are compiled from advance lists that are subject to change without notice.

### Transatlantic Sailings

**EASTBOUND**

Sailings from New York

\*Caronia, for Naples, etc., March 17

\*Mauretania, for Liverpool, March 17

\*La Lorraine, for Havre, March 18

\*Polland, for Dover-Antwerp, March 18

\*Pretoria, for Hamburg, March 19

\*Terminia, for Naples-Genoa, March 19

\*Sant Anna, for Genoa, March 19

\*Bremen, for Bremen, March 19

\*Oceanic, for Southampton, March 20

\*Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for Bremen, March 21

\*Columbia, for Glasgow, March 21

\*Imperator, for Hamburg, March 21

\*Zeeland, for Dover-Antwerp, March 21

\*Minneapolis, for London, March 21

\*Kursk, for Rotterdam-Libau, March 21

\*Belvedere, for Antwerp, March 21

\*Martha Washington, for Naples March 21

\*Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for Bremen, March 21

\*Potsdam, for Rotterdam, March 21

\*Kristianiafjord, for Bergen, March 21

\*Larmania, for Liverpool, March 21

\*Rhaetia, for Hamburg, March 18

\*Michigan, for Liverpool, March 19

\*Bohemian, for Liverpool, March 21

\*Ionian, for Glasgow, March 26

\*Palermo, for Mediterranean ports March 28

# Stock Market Is Quiet and Irregular

## SPECIALTIES PROMINENT IN STOCK MARKET

Stocks Move Over an Uneven Course and Good Gains Recorded Here and There—Westinghouse Electric Strong

### NEW HAVEN SELLS OFF

Price movements in the early part of today's session in the New York stock market were very uneven. Some of the leading issues were inclined to sell off while some of the specialties moved up briskly. Sharp advances were recorded by Westinghouse Electric, North American, United States Express and Railway Steel Spring. The specialties commanded most attention.

Traders are still in a waiting attitude. Sentiment is somewhat mixed, but it appears that pessimism has been growing by reason of the inactivity of securities and the disinterestedness of the public. General Electric and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas issues sold off before the end of the first half hour.

American Telephone was in moderate demand, the stock making a fair advance on the local exchange. The favorable annual report of the company and the optimistic remarks of the president had much to do with the rise. New Haven was weak.

Westinghouse Electric opened up 1 1/2 in the New York market at 70 1/2 and advanced above 78. General Electric was up 3/4 at the opening at 148 1/2 and declined nearly 2 points during the first half of the session. Railway Steel Spring opened up 3/4 at 31 1/2 and dropped back again. Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred opened unchanged at 50 and declined to 49 1/2 before midday. The common also sold off.

Virginia Carolina Chemical and National Biscuit advanced well.

On the local exchange New Haven opened unchanged at 68 and declined under 67 during the first half of the session. American Agricultural Chemical was unchanged at the opening at 55 and advanced more than a point.

Business was extremely quiet in the afternoon. At the beginning of the last hour prices showed little change from the midday quotations.

### RAILWAY EARNINGS

CHICAGO & ALTON R. R.	
First week March.....	\$244,150
From July 1.....	\$10,252,153
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT	
First week March.....	\$108,788
From July 1.....	\$3,807,718
MORRIS & OHIO R. R.	
First week March.....	\$226,921
From July 1.....	\$8,869,849
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R.	
First week March.....	\$147,485
From July 1.....	\$2,146,791

\*Decrease.

### CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding periods in previous years as follows:

	1914	1913
Exchanges.....	\$20,914,930	\$21,073,966
Balance.....	1,104,984	974,713

United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of \$142,552.

### BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 58 1/2 unchanged; Mexican dollars 54 1/2 unchanged.

### SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK—Domestic refined sugar unchanged at 3 1/2 for fine granulated; spot raw market unchanged; Centrifugal 2 1/2; Muscovado 2 1/2; molasses 2 1/2; London beet unchanged March and April 9 1/2; May 9 1/2.

### WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Unsettled weather tonight and Tuesday; brisk east winds, shifting to southwest.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Unsettled tonight and Tuesday; warmer tonight; brisk east to south winds.

The low pressure area that is central in Ontario overpreads the lake region and extends east to the upper St. Lawrence valley and is attended by much unsettled weather, generally without precipitation. Pressure is generally above the normal, with clear to partly cloudy weather prevailing in other portions of the country.

It is colder in northwestern districts and warmer in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys and the lake region. Temperatures are generally above freezing, excepting in some extreme northern sections.

### TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. .... 41 1/2 noon ..... 44  
Average in Boston yesterday, 45.5-25.

### IN OTHER CITIES

	8 a. m. today
Albany.....	38
Buffalo.....	34
Chicago.....	34
Cincinnati.....	34
Des Moines.....	34
Indianapolis.....	34
St. Louis.....	34
St. Paul.....	34
Washington.....	38

### ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises ..... 5:55 High water, ..... 2:10 a. m.  
Length of day, 11:57 2:10 a. m.  
LIGHT AUTO LAMPS at 6:21 P. M.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Adams Express.....	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
Allis Chalmers.....	13 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Am Ag Chem.....	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Amalgamated.....	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4
Am Beet Sugar.....	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Am Best Sugar.....	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Am Can.....	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Am Can pf.....	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4
Am Car Foundry.....	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
American Cities pf.....	62 1/4	62 1/4	62 1/4	62 1/4
Am Cotton Oil.....	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Am Express.....	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Am Locomotive.....	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4
Am Smelting.....	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
American Sugar.....	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
American Sugar pf.....	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am T & T.....	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
American Woolen pf.....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Anacosta.....	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Atchafalaya.....	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
At Coast Line.....	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Balt & Ohio.....	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Bethlehem Steel.....	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4
Bethlehem Steel pf.....	84 1/4	84 1/4	84 1/4	84 1/4
Brooklyn T.....	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Cal Petroleum.....	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Can Petroleum pf.....	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Can Petroleum.....	205 1/2	204 1/2	204 1/2	205 1/2
Central Leather.....	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4
Central Leather pf.....	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	53 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Chi M & St P.....	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Chi M & St P pf.....	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Chino Copper.....	41 1/4	41 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4
Chi & Alton.....	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Chi & West.....	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Colorado Fuel.....	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Colorado Southern.....	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Col Southern 1st pf.....	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Corn Products.....	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Deere & Co pf.....	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Del & Hudson.....	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2
Denver.....	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Denver pf.....	21 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Erie.....	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Erie 1st pf.....	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4
Erie 2nd pf.....	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Gen Electric.....	148 1/2	148 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2
Gen Motor.....	76 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Gen Motor pf.....	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Gen Northern.....	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Gen Northern pf.....	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Guy Exploitation Co.....	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Harvester Corp.....	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
Harvest of N. J.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Illinois Central.....	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Illinois Central pf.....	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Interboro-Met.....	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Interboro-Met pf.....	60 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Kansas City.....	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Kansas City So. pf.....	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Kansas & Texas.....	17 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Kansas & Texas pf.....	50 1/2	50 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Lohr Valley.....	146 1/2	146 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Louis & Nash.....	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Manhattan.....	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
Missouri Pacific.....	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Nat Biscuit.....	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2
Nat Biscuit pf.....	123 1/2	123 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Nat Enamel.....	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Nevada.....	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
N Y Central.....	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
N Y C & H.....	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
N Y S N & H.....	68 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
North Southern.....	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
North & West.....	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Northern.....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Northern Pac.....	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Ont & West.....	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Pac Mail.....	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Pennsylvania.....	111 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Pitts Coal.....	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Pressed St Car.....	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Quicksilver.....	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Ray Con.....	21 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Reading.....	163 1/2	164 1/2	163 1/2	163 1/2
Rep 1 & S.....	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Rep 1 & S pf.....	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Rock Island.....	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Rock Island pf.....	7 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Rumely.....	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Rumely pf.....	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Seaboard A L.....	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Seaboard A L pf.....	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Southern Pac.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Southern Ry.....	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & SF.....	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
St L & SF 2d pf.....	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Studebaker.....	30 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Studebaker pf.....	83 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Tenn Copper.....	35 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Third Ave.....	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Twin City RT.....	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Un B & P.....	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Union Pac.....	157 1/2	158 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2
Union Pac pf.....	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Un Ry & SF pf.....	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4
U S Express.....	82 1/2	82 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
U S R & C L.....	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
U S Rubber.....	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
U S Rubber pf.....	64 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
U S Steel pf.....	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Utah Copper.....	54 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Va-Car Chem.....	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Va-Car Chem pf.....	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Wabash.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Wells-Fargo Ex.....	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Western Union.....	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Westinghouse.....	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Woolworth.....	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2

\*Ex-dividend.

## LONDON STOCK MARKET TONE IS IRREGULAR

Domestic Issues Become Weak and Americans Decline Below Parity on Fears That Freight Rates May Not Be Advanced

### BRAZILIANS STEADY

LONDON—Markets quiet; consols and English rails closed lower.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON—The final dealings were a shade above the lowest prices as a result of covering by bears. There was no improvement in the undertone, however; the dealings were on a narrow scale.

Premier Asquith's Ulster statement in the afternoon accentuated the tension. Gift-edged investments were erratically weak. Home rails failed to recover owing to the threatened coal labor trouble.

Americans were sluggish on New York advice. Canadian Pacific shared in the depression. Argentine issues flattened on the £10,000,000 loan arrangement. Brazilians held fairly steady, but other departments had a sluggish appearance.

De Beers of 1-16 at 185-16. Rio Tinto lost 1/4 to 89 1/4.

BERLIN—Bourse was weaker at the end.

### LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

	Advance
Amalgamated.....	74 1/4
Atchafalaya.....	96 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio.....	20 1/2
Canadian Pacific.....	20 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio.....	52 1/2
Chicago Great Western.....	108 1/2
St. Paul.....	98 1/2
Denver & Rio Grande.....	11 1/2
Erie.....	28 1/2
Illinois Central.....	109 1/2
Louisville & Nashville.....	137 1/2
Kansas & Texas.....	17 1/2
New York Central.....	90 1/2
Norfolk & Western.....	103 1/2
Ontario & Western.....	24 1/2
Pennsylvania.....	110 1/2
Reading.....	163 1/2
Southern Railway.....	24 1/2
Southern Pacific.....	94 1/2
Utah Pacific.....	54 1/2
United States Steel.....	109 1/2
Wabash.....	2 1/2

\*Decline.

### STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Anglo-American Oil	184	185
Atlantic Refining	690	700
Atlantic Coast	240	240
Buckeye Pipe Line	154	157
Chesbrough Mfg	660	675
Chesapeake Pipe Line	12	20
Confidential Oil	256	262
Crescent Pipe Line	25	28
Cummins Oil	56	60
Eureka Pipe Line	300	305
Galena-Signal Oil	176	179
Geary Pipe Line	127	131
Indiana Pipe Line	142	146
National Transit	41	43
Northwestern	290	290
Northern Pipe Line	117	120
Ohio Oil	180	181
Oil Pipe Line	305	310
Pacific Oil & Gas.	600	610
Polar Refining	300	370
Rockwell Oil	240	240
South Penn Oil	420	425
South West Penn Pipe Line	147	153
Standard Oil California	518	520
Indiana	595	595
Kentucky	252	258
Louisiana	55	65
New Jersey	416	418
New York	234	236
Old Stock	435	455
Swan & Fish	2175	225
Union Tank Line	180	180
Washington Oil	224	228
	46	52

# Latest Financial and Industrial News

## AMERICAN TELEPHONE CO.'S ANNUAL EARNINGS REPORT

Results of Operations for Twelve Months Compare Favorably With Previous Year — President Vail Tells Why Company Opposes Government Ownership

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company, issues its annual report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1913. It shows net earnings of 8.55 per cent on \$344,616,800 capital stock, as compared with 9.57 per cent earned on \$334,800,373 stock in 1912.

Compared with previous year the main figures are as follows:

	1913	1912
Dividends received	\$26,122,372	\$24,217,081
Net and other revenue		
from assets and license	13,564,552	12,523,081
Telephone traffic (net)	5,548,090	5,172,812
Other sources (net)	67,157	471,025
Total	49,693,021	42,771,938
Expenses	3,333,245	1,810,248
Net earnings	46,359,776	40,961,690
Interest	7,695,655	7,814,038
Balance	\$38,664,121	\$33,147,652
Dividends	27,454,037	26,015,587
Surplus	11,210,084	7,132,065

Amount added to plant and real estate by all the companies, excluding connecting companies, during 1913, was \$54,871,856, distributed as follows: Real estate, \$6,108,675; equipment, \$16,419,143; exchange lines, \$23,461,226; toll lines, \$8,803,441; construction work in process, \$89,371; total, \$54,871,856. The amounts added in 14 years have been as follows:

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Real estate	\$31,619,100	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000
Equipment	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000
Exchange lines	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000
Toll lines	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000
Construction work in process	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000

Making a total for the 14 years of \$446,915,200.

Earnings and expenses compare as follows:

(All duplications, including interest, dividends and other payments to American Telephone & Telegraph Company by associated holding and operating companies excluded.)

	1913	1912
Gross earnings	\$215,772,822	\$199,172,151
Operation	75,401,092	65,240,077
Maint.	37,336,240	31,702,436
Depreciation	37,336,240	31,702,436
Taxes	11,296,237	10,353,249
Total exp.	161,369,509	148,998,200
Net earnings	54,403,313	50,173,951
Interest	16,652,624	14,205,365
Net profit	37,750,689	35,968,586
Dividend pd.	30,301,705	25,400,215
Sur earnings	7,448,984	10,568,371

Combined balance sheet compares as follows (duplications excluded):

	1913	1912
Telephone plant	\$70,159,457	\$72,457,631
Sup. tools, etc.	20,083,115	22,601,282
Receivables	40,349,027	37,700,823
Cash	31,888,826	34,942,255
Stocks and bonds	95,252,610	81,945,254
Total	\$268,093,035	\$249,607,245
LIABILITIES		
Capital stock	\$334,616,800	\$334,800,373
Funded debt	341,147,482	294,280,332
Reserves	33,743,298	38,268,341
Accounts payable	26,471,081	25,323,355
Total liabilities	705,578,561	692,672,381
Employees' Ben. F.	8,919,353	8,845,000
Surplus and reserves	174,497,885	164,236,864
Total	\$890,094,005	\$894,200,818

President Vail says in part:

At the end of 1913 statistics were \$133,017, an increase of 676,943, including 215,181 connecting stations, 2,717,808 of these being operated by local and independent companies, so-called connecting companies.

Bell telephone toll lines of United States reach 70,000 places. Extent of system is best realized by comparison with less than 60,000 postoffices, 60,000 railroad stations and regular telegraph offices at 25,000 places.

Total mileage of wire in exchange and toll service was 16,111,011 miles, of which 1,300,198 were added during year. Of total mileage nearly 13,800,000 miles were exchange wires, and 2,300,000 toll. Of this total, 92 per cent is copper. Eight million, eight hundred and fifteen thousand, eight hundred and fifteen miles are underground, including 343,923 miles of toll wires in underground cables. Underground conduits represent a cost of \$85,700,000 and cables in conduits \$85,800,000—a total in underground plant of \$181,500,000.

Daily average of toll connections was about 806,000 and of exchange connections about 26,431,000, as against corresponding figures in 1912 of 738,000 and 25,722,000.

It is estimated that about \$56,000,000 will be required for current additions to plant in 1914, of which \$25,000,000 will be provided by the existing and current resources of the companies.

During the year \$70,183,000 was applied out of revenue to maintenance and reconstruction purposes; of this, over \$13,000,000 was expended for those purposes. Total provision for maintenance and reconstruction charged against revenue for last 10 years was \$457,000,000.

Although 90 per cent of connections are purely local, the 10 per cent that are not local are more important and of a greater necessity than the 90 per cent local and must be equally available through one station equipment.

It is easier to talk with Denver today than with Chicago five years ago, and with the completion of the line to the Pacific coast in 1913, commercial communication will be dependable and practical.

The gross revenue in 1913 of the Bell system—not including the connected independent companies—was \$215,772,822, an increase of \$16,000,000 over last year. Of this, operation consumed \$75,401,092; taxes, \$11,300,000 or 1 1/2 per cent on outstanding capital; current maintenance, \$32,300,000; and provision for depreciation, \$37,700,000.

Surplus available for charges was \$38,700,000, of which \$16,700,000 was paid in interest and over \$20,000,000 in dividends.

Total capitalization, including inter-company items and duplications but

excluding reacquired securities of companies of the Bell system, is \$1,390,242,470. Of this \$620,127,086 is owned in the treasury of the Bell system. Capital stock, bonds and notes payable outstanding in the hands of the public at the close of the year were \$770,115,384. If to this be added current accounts payable, \$26,471,081, total outstanding obligations were \$796,587,065, against which there were liquid assets of \$72,237,885, leaving \$724,349,180 as the net permanent capital obligations of the whole system outstanding in the hands of the public.

Telephone plants stand on the books at \$707,159,487, as of Dec. 31, 1913, an increase of \$54,871,856, or 7.4 per cent, which compares with an increase of 8.2 per cent in gross earnings. Other assets increased, \$871,421, making a total increase in assets of \$55,743,277. This \$55,743,277 is represented by \$45,408,111 increase in outstanding obligations and an increase in surplus and reserves of \$10,335,166.

Present surplus and reserves, aggregating over \$174,000,000, are invested in tangible and productive property the revenue from which enables the companies to maintain their efficiency without paying capital charges on this amount.

Sales of the Western Electric for 1913 amounted to \$77,533,890, of which \$50,681,070 represents sales to the Bell system, and \$26,852,820 sales to other customers.

Net earnings of American Telephone were \$40,317,746, an increase of \$2,609,101 over 1912. Interest charges were \$7,656,655, and dividends were \$27,454,037. Of the balance, \$5,455,053, there was carried to reserves \$2,500,000 and to surplus \$2,955,053.

During the year \$9,809,700 stock was issued upon conversion of bonds.

Dec. 31, 1913, \$145,409,000 of the \$150,000,000 1906 convertible bonds had been handed in for conversion, leaving outstanding \$4,591,000, a reduction in 1913 of \$12,411,000.

For the \$344,616,800 stock, \$369,136,414 has been paid into the treasury; the \$24,520,114 in excess of par represents premiums. All discounts on the bond issues have been charged off. Outstanding capital, therefore, represents \$24,500,000 more than par value.

The number of shareholders, 55,983, on Dec. 31, 1913, shows an increase of 5686 during the year.

In 1912 talking underground for the first time between New York and Washington represented the longest distance underground yet achieved. By 1913 this distance had been doubled. The Boston-Washington telephone cable is several times longer than any other in the world.

An exhaustive study of the New York-Denver line during the last year has shown that these improvements in transmission through underground wires are also applicable to overhead lines. Plans are now making for the rearrangement of the New York-Denver circuit; when accomplished the telephone transmission between New York and Denver will be equal to that now given between points about 200 miles apart and will insure satisfactory talk from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Our opposition to government operation and ownership is not based on pecuniary, partisan, prejudiced or personal reasons. It is because of our interest in the upbuilding of a great public utility and its preservation.

We believe that the efficient operation of every utility is necessary to the public and we do not believe that any service efficient, progressive and permanent can be given by companies not making fair profits. No community can afford to be served by unprofitable or bankrupt companies which are bound to give inefficient, unprogressive service.

We are opposed to government ownership not on account of our property, for we know that our property cannot be confiscated, and cannot be taken except for its just value.

We know that if our property is ever taken by the government it will be found to be in the very best possible condition of that of a going concern, and that any valuation, that will stand, will yield much more than the present market value of our shares.

We are opposed to government ownership because we know that no government-owned telephone system in the world is giving as cheap and efficient service as the American public is getting from its telephone companies. We do not believe that our government would be any exception to the rule.

The proprietors of American Telephone should rest quietly and not be scared or frightened into sacrifices of their securities.

Whether government purchase be ultimately decided upon or not, the property is well worth more than the market price of its securities. This is not mere assertion, it is an established fact. Friendly and unfriendly appraisals of the various properties have been made; in no instance has the appraised value been placed below the book value, while in most instances it has been placed in excess.

All monopolies should be regulated. Government ownership would be an unregulated monopoly.

From all wrongs of privately owned utilities, appeals may be taken to state and national commissions and to municipal and legislative bodies; from the

wrongs of publicly owned utilities administered through the dominant political party, no effective appeal is possible. All government reports upon government operations disclose wasteful and unscientific methods; it is these facts which justify the announcement by every new public official of the necessity for new and better methods.

The steady reductions in rates made by the Bell system have been made possible by its improvements in methods and apparatus; they are not due to competition. They have been made with great without competition as with it.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Eastern Leather Company has been incorporated under Massachusetts laws with \$4,750,000 capital.

Wells, Fargo & Co. and American Express Company are understood to be in the market for business of United States Express Company, which is to be liquidated.

E. N. Brown, president of National Railways of Mexico, is conferring with New York bankers regarding interest payment on \$50,747,600 4 per cent mortgage bonds and on \$27,740,000 4 per cent consolidated bonds which falls due April 1. Interest on two issues amounts to about \$1,809,752 and it is believed it will be met by a new issue of notes.

Experiments have resulted in growing of cotton at Panama with fiber 2 1/2 to 4 inches long, said to be longer than cotton grown in the United States. It is also declared that texture is superior to American cotton. Negotiations are pending with the Panama government for a concession 25,000 acres on which to grow the staple on a large scale.

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Consolidation of the Fitchburg National Bank and the Fitchburg Trust Company,

# Leading Events in Athletics

## VARSITY TRACK TEAM WILL START OUTDOOR SEASON

Coach Kanaly Plans to Put Tech Athletes Through First Open-Air Work Tomorrow on B. A. A. Track on Irvington Street

### SCHEDULE ARRANGED

Tomorrow the Massachusetts Institute of Technology varsity track team will start outdoor work for the spring season and owing to the condition of Tech field at Brookline, the B. A. A. track on Irvington street will be utilized for the present. The outlook is unusually bright this year for Coach Frank M. Kanaly's charges not only because of the large number of veterans that have reported but because of the promising material that has been making up the indoor squad from the two lower classes.

The team is stronger in the running events than in the field. In the dashes three of the old men are back, L. A. Wilson '14, H. S. Wilkins '14 and C. W. Loomis '16. F. P. O'Hara '17, the former B. A. A. star, is also registered at the institute and has signified his intention of trying for the team. In the 440 the team will have Capt. T. H. Guething '14, the present Tech record holder at that distance, with A. F. Peaslee '14. One notable addition to the squad is J. J. Donnelly '17, formerly of Exeter, in the half mile. As running mates he will have K. Dean '16 and C. T. Guething '16, both veterans.

The mile and two mile events promise to be particularly strong this year. In the former H. S. Benson '16 is back with R. G. Brown '16 and E. M. Newlin '14. In the latter the star is F. L. Cook '16, the cross country captain. Cook is expected to easily beat the Tech record of 9m. 56s. in this event by several seconds. Other veterans who have returned are T. H. Huff '15 and A. B. Curtis '15 in the hurdles, C. E. Fox '14 in the broad jump and L. S. Hall '14 and E. A. Tesson '15 in the high jump. W. A. Sullivan '17 of Andover, C. D. Winton of Exeter and "Doc" Leslie, former Harvard star, will undoubtedly strengthen the team in the field events. The schedule which manager Thomas has arranged is only partially complete, as follows:

April 11, spring interschool meet; 25, Bowdoin at Bowdoin.  
May 2, Holy Cross at Tech; 4, New England Intercollegiate; 8-9, I. C. A. A. A. championships.

## MICHIGAN STILL LEADS RIFLEMEN

WASHINGTON—Results of the twelfth week's contest among the colleges and universities for the gallery rifle shooting supremacy show Michigan Agricultural College still in the lead, the team having turned in a new record for the match during the week, 989 points. Massachusetts Agricultural College is second.

In class B the Washington State College is still holding first place, with the United States Naval Academy close behind, and only one more match to be shot.

Class C has finished its series, the University of Illinois winning with nine straight victories. The University of Pennsylvania and Notre Dame tied for second place, each having lost two matches.

Class A—Massachusetts Agricultural, 975; North Georgia Agricultural, 951; Michigan Agricultural, 989; West Virginia, 961; Iowa State, 909; Massachusetts Tech, 962; California, 941; Purdue, 931; Princeton, 929; Harvard, 915; Minnesota, 907; North Carolina, 900; Cornell, 890; Lehigh, 888; Oklahoma Agricultural, 928; Dartmouth, 916; Wisconsin, 940; Maine, 925; United States Naval Academy, 943; Kansas, defaulted; Washington State, 979; Clemson, dropped; Vermont, 912; Columbia, dropped.

## FEDERALS TRY TO SECURE LEAGUE

NEW YORK—The first known step by the Federals to secure control of a minor league was taken during a meeting here of the Atlantic League, formerly known as the New York and New Jersey League. While the owners were in session a Federal League agent approached Otto Deisseroth of the Newburgh Club and attempted to secure admittance to the meeting in order to submit a proposition on behalf of the Federals to secure the Atlantic League as a "farm." The minor league men refused to listen to the proposition and declared their intention to stick by organized baseball.

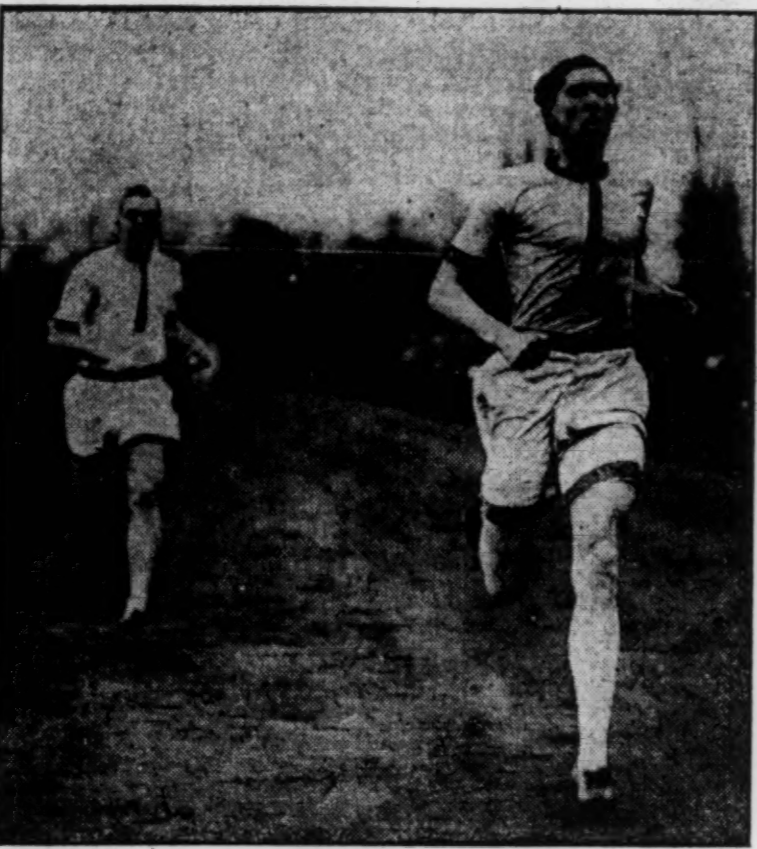
## ENGLAND BEATS WALES AT SOCCER

LONDON—England defeated Wales by 3 goals to 0 this afternoon in their association football game which was played at Cardiff. In the replayed cup tie, Sheffield United defeated Manchester City by 1 goal to 0.

## B. A. A. GUNNERS TO MEET N. Y. A. C.

The second section of the interschool shoot between the gunners of the Boston Athletic Association and of the New York Athletic Club will be held at the Travers Island traps of the New Yorkers, Saturday afternoon, and about 25 of the B. A. A. marksmen will make the trip.

## BREAKING AN OXFORD TRACK RECORD



(Copyrighted by Sport & General)

A. N. S. JACKSON DEFEATING N. S. TABER IN MILE RUN AT OXFORD

## MAJOR LEAGUE SEASONS TO OPEN IN LESS THAN MONTH

With less than a month to the opening of the National and American baseball championship seasons of 1914, the 16 teams which will contend for the two pennants and the right to meet each other in the world's series are beginning to reach the serious stage of their spring training and from now until April 14, it will be a case of playing exhibition games with other baseball clubs.

The Federal league teams are already in action now and they will work hard during the next three weeks to get into condition for the opening of their championship race of 1914, which is expected to start April 12, the dates not having been officially announced yet. Few, if any, exhibition games will be played by the Federals as they are not recognized by the organized baseball clubs.

While the training to date has been of the elementary order and little has been shown to warrant forming an opinion on the strength of the various teams, one or two clubs have engaged in exhibition matches and the results in several cases have been surprising. The two St. Louis teams played a tie game, the St. Louis Americans defeated the Chicago Nationals, the Chicago Nationals defeated the Philadelphia Athletics, the Philadelphia Athletics defeated the Chicago Nationals and Jacksonville of the Southern league gave the Athletics some strenuous games. It is impossible to take such results seriously as regards the showing the big teams will make in the National and American championship races later.

Inroads which have been made in the two major leagues by the Federal league are sure to have more or less effect on the showing made by the teams. There are two teams which seem to have been affected little or not at all by the Federals. They are the Philadelphia Athletics in the American and the Boston Nationals. The Athletics have not lost a single player, while Rariden, catcher, and Quinn, pitcher, are the only two Boston Nationals who will be missed by that team.

Nine out of every ten followers of the American league are undoubtedly picking the Athletics to win their sixth pennant this summer and there certainly seems to be good grounds for such a prediction. Not only will the club have the same strength as in 1913, but they expect to have the services of Pitcher Coombs. They also expect that Shawkey, Bush and Brown will be much stronger in the box than last year. Bender and Plank are expected to hold their own.

Among the other teams Boston and Chicago appear to be the two that should improve on last year's form. Boston will be without Wood at the start, but Leonard, Collins and Bedient are expected to take up the early-season burden in better form than last year. The other positions still have the 1913 veterans with several new men promising to make good and crowd the veterans hard. The same may be said of Chicago as of Boston, although the White Sox are apt to feel the effects of their around-the-world tour before the season is finished.

The other American league teams do not appear to have strengthened much and several have lost players to the Federals. Washington has lost Pitcher Groome; Cleveland has lost Falkenberg; New York has lost Ford, and St. Louis has lost some men. Detroit looks about the same as last year. The future of these clubs will rest largely in the development of new men and the improvement of some of the new men of 1913.

New York appears to be slightly stronger, comparatively speaking, than any of the other National league teams with the possible exception of Boston. Catcher Wilson is the only defection to the Federals of moment and he should not be missed much. Should Shafer fail to report, something that is not at all likely, the team would be weakened greatly. Bescher should be a great addition to the outfield and the pitching staff appears as good as in 1914. Boston looks to be the one team in

this league that should be stronger than in 1914. The acquisition of Evers should be a big addition to the club's playing strength. The loss of Pitcher Quinn will be felt, but Tyler, Hess and Perdue are expected to prove consistent winners with Rudolph and James doing good work.

Chicago, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Cincinnati and St. Louis have been more or less hit by the Federals and so early in the season it is hard to see how they are going to do as well in 1914 as they did in 1913. Every year has found the unexpected happening in the championship races, some new men come to the front while several of the veterans go back and there is much doubt but this will prove to be the case in 1914. This is what makes baseball the game it is and the fans all over the country are watching the preliminary practice of the various teams to enable them to size up how the 16 clubs will start the championship races which begin April 14.

## POGGENBURG AND E. GARDNER LEAD BILLIARD MEET

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS		
	Won	Lost
E. W. Gardner	3	0
J. P. Poggenburg	3	0
J. Mayer	2	1
H. D. Brown	1	1
Dr. W. E. Uffenheimer	2	2
C. Heddon	0	3
E. L. Milburn	0	4

NEW YORK—The second week of the national amateur billiard championship tournament in class A 18.2 balkline at the Amateur Billiard Club of New York starts in today with two matches. The first week has resulted in E. W. Gardner of the Arion Society and J. F. Poggenburg of the Lieberkranz leading the field of several contestants without a defeat. Both are former champions. Gardner has defeated Dr. Uffenheimer, Brown and Heddon, while Poggenburg has tallied over Dr. Uffenheimer, Milburn and Heddon.

Poggenburg, whose billiards has been of a constructive order, will have his hardest contest of the tournament tonight, when he meets Joseph Mayer, the champion of last year. Brown, who put up the record run of the tournament, a cluster of 105, against Milburn, will meet Dr. Walter E. Uffenheimer in the matinee match.

## MAY NOT DEFEND NATIONAL TITLE

PINEHURST, N. C.—Miss Gladys Ravenscroft of England, holder of the women's national golf championship of the United States, may not defend her title this year.

Miss Ravenscroft stated that she doubted if she would be able to come back to the United States this year after she returns home, which she will do in about a month. She has been participating in tournaments here.

## PICKUPS

The American Association has voted to permit the transfer of the Toledo club to Cleveland this summer.

John Barry, shortstop of the Philadelphia Athletics, has joined that team. Pitcher Coombs is now the only absentee.

President J. A. Gilmore of the Federal league has announced that his organization will start two minor leagues next year.

In the first practice game of the Federal league this year, the Chicago team defeated St. Louis at Shreveport, La., by a score of 3 to 1.

## JACKSON MAKES NEW RECORD FOR MILE AT OXFORD

University Athlete Covers Distance in 4m. 22 3-5s. at Recent Games—E. L. Keatinge Wins the Running High Jump

### AMERICANS DO WELL

(Special to the Monitor.)  
OXFORD, England—Although the athletes from the colonies and the United States had it all their own way at the recent Oxford University sports, an Englishman at any rate succeeded in setting up a new record in the mile. This was the Oxford president, A. N. S. Jackson, Malvern and Brasenose, who won the race from N. S. Taber, Brown University, Providence, R. I., and St. John's. Jackson outdistanced Taber in a strong finish down the last straight and won by 5 yards, his time being 4m. 22 3-5s.

The high jump also went to an Englishman, E. L. Keatinge being first with a jump of 5ft. 6 1/2 ins., but all the other events were won by colonial and other athletes. E. T. Adams, Baylor University, Waco, Tex., and Worcester, won the hammer throwing competition with a throw of 122 ft. 3 in. These were the three competitions settled on the first day of the sports.

The first race on the concluding day was the 100 yards, won by V. B. Havens, Rutgers College, New Jersey, U. S. A., in 10 1/4 s. This was a closer race than was anticipated, Havens beating F. W. H. Nicholas, who led most of the way, by only a foot, while inches separated Nicholas and Southey, who was third. N. S. Taber won the half mile by two yards in 1m. 57 2-5s. The putting the weight competition was won by E. T. Adams, whose best was only 33ft. 5 in. W. C. Davison being second with 26ft. 10 in.

A keen struggle took place in the long jump which finally went to J. J. Savage, Perth University, Australia, with 22ft. 4 in. F. W. Nicholas being second with 22ft. 2 1/2 in. and E. A. Southey, third with 22ft. 1 in. In the 120 yards hurdles race, V. B. Havens who prefers the straight legged method of going over the hurdles, won fairly easily in 16 3-5 s. and in the 440-yard race B. G. D. Rudd, St. Andrew's college, South Africa, won five yards in 50 3-5 s. The concluding event, the three-mile race, also went to a colonial, G. M. Sproule, Melbourne and Balliol, winning after a fine race by 12 yards in 14m. 55s. D. M. Gausson, who ran splendidly, was second.

## HARVARD CREWS WILL BE DIVIDED BY COACH WRAY

The Harvard varsity crew squad will be divided today, the first four crews remaining at the Newell boathouse and the others going to the Weld boathouse. The first four crews will row under Coach James C. Wray this week, and on Saturday the third and fourth crews will be reorganized, the eight most likely men from both crews becoming the third university crew at Newell, and the other eight men joining the crews under Coach Brown at Weld. Class rowing will not start until Monday, March 30, and until that day the crews at Weld will row as at present. Throughout the season Coach Wray will consider the Weld crews part of the varsity squad, to be available for use in the first three crews.

The freshman squad will continue rowing at the Newell boathouse until the coaching launches are ready for use. Only the first 1917 boat will go on the water. When the launches are ready, the squad will be divided just as the varsity squad. By this system all the men will be coached daily.

The division of the squad is intended to make possible more efficient management and to allow all candidates to row regularly in eights under careful coaching. Coach Wray will spend one day each week, after the system gets running smoothly, with the Weld crews, in order that no oarsmen may be overlooked.

## CHANGE IN YALE ROWING SYSTEM

NEW HAVEN—A new system is to be established for Yale rowing this year. Class crews are to be maintained and men who show up sufficiently well in these eights will be taken up to the varsity squad.

Captains for the three upper classes have been elected as follows: Seniors, H. L. Rogers of Hyde Park, N. Y.; juniors, E. B. Harrison of Kansas City; sophomores, Alexander McK. Munson of York Harbor, Me. The freshmen have not yet selected their captain.

Guy Nickalls, the English coach, is putting the varsity men through practice rows of 12 to 15 miles daily, and he says the candidates are showing good early season form.

Coach Giannini is with the freshmen and he says the outlook for a strong crew is good.

HARVARD CANDIDATES TO REPORT  
All candidates for the Harvard varsity and freshman baseball teams are to report to Coach Sexton at the cage this afternoon.

## IRELAND WINS INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL TITLE

By Drawing Match With Scotland at Belfast It Secures Title for the First Time

LONDON—By drawing the association football match with Scotland at Belfast, Saturday, by 1 goal each, Ireland are now the international champions for the first time, with five points for their three matches with England, Wales and Scotland.

Scotland and Wales have still to play one match each and England two matches; but they cannot now equal Ireland.

The first division matches Saturday provided no surprises except Aston Villa's defeat of Manchester United by 6 goals to 0 and perhaps the drawn game between Everton and the Blackburn Rovers.

In the second division, Hull City was defeated by Stockport County, 2 goals to 1, while Woolwich Arsenal and Notts County won their respective matches.

The position of the leaders now is Notts County, 46 points for 32 matches; Woolwich Arsenal, 40 points for 30 matches and Hull City 38 points for 30 matches.

Swindon were beaten by one goal at Northampton, and although still at the head of the Southern league table, they are relatively inferior to Crystal Palace. Northampton, who are third on the table, have an unbeaten home record.

During the week Burnley defeated Sunderland 2 goals to 1 in replayed cup tie, but the replayed tie between Manchester City and Sheffield was left drawn after two hours' play.

In the Rugby match, Ireland vs. Wales, Lloyd stood down from the Irish team at the last moment. The superiority of Wales outside scrum entitled them to victory but not by 11 points to 3.

## ATHLETIC NOTES

The University of Pennsylvania soccer football team defeated Yale at New Haven Saturday 6 goals to 3.

The Princeton varsity wrestling team defeated Columbia in a dual meet Saturday, 25 points to 6.

The Cornell varsity fencing team defeated Columbia in a dual meet Saturday, 5 bouts to 4.

The Pilgrim Athletic Association defeated the Sherbrooke hockey team Saturday by a score of 11 to 10.

Haverford defeated Columbia in their intercollegiate championship soccer football game Saturday 3 goals to 1.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology chess team defeated Brown in a dual meet Saturday, 4 1/2 points to 1 1/2.

R. L. Fletcher '15 of Providence has been elected captain of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology hockey team.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology wrestling team defeated the Yale varsity in a dual match Saturday, 16 points to 13.

The New York Fencers Club defeated the West Point Academy saber team Saturday, while West Point won from the fencing club at fencing.

Union College won the championship of the Northeastern Intercollegiate Basketball League Saturday by defeating Wesleyan University, 34 to 14.

F. J. Marshall has announced that he will represent the United States in the international chess masters' tournament at St. Petersburg, which begins April 20.

The Amherst freshmen won the interclass indoor track meet Saturday with 35 1/2 points. The sophomores were second with 30 1/2, the seniors third with 13 and the juniors last with 9.

The University of Pennsylvania wrestling team defeated New York University in a dual meet Saturday, 35 points to 19. Clarke of Pennsylvania was high individual scorer with 10 points.

Mrs. R. A. Chapin of Springfield, Mass., won the women's lawn tennis championship of the Pinehurst (N. C.) Country Club Saturday, defeating Miss Florence Croft of Pittsburgh in the final round.

The Phillips Andover Academy swimming team defeated Worcester Academy in a dual swimming meet Saturday 47 points to 6. The Andover relay team of Hurlbut, Waring, Fitzgerald and Rosener established a new world's interscholastic record of 1m. 45s.

Phillips Exeter Academy won the second annual Harvard interscholastic gymnastic meet Saturday with Brookline high second. Capt. F. G. Dusossoi of Brookline high was high individual scorer with 20 points. Capt. J. M. White of Exeter was second with 11.

Hyde Park high won the first indoor meet of the Boston High School Junior Track and Field League at the Boston Y. M. C. A. gymnasium Saturday with 88 1/2 points. Brighton high was second with 40 and East Boston high third with 38.

## COL. THOMPSON NAMES MEN FOR OLYMPIC MEET

United States Athletic Committee to Be Represented at International Conference to Be Held in Paris Next June

### TO ASK QUESTIONS

NEW YORK—In conformity to the rules governing the international Olympic committee which has charge of the management of the Olympic games, Col. R. M. Thompson of the American Olympic committee has named the men who will represent the United States at the congress which is to be held in Paris next June and has notified J. E. Sullivan, secretary of the committee, to send the list of names to Baron Pierre de Coubertin, president of the international committee.

President Thompson has named the following men to represent the United States:

J. E. Sullivan, New York; A. J. Lill, Jr., Boston; Justice B. S. Weeks, New York; E. C. Brown, Chicago; J. B. MacCabe, Boston; Dr. G. M. Hammond, New York (fencing); Dr. G. R. Manning, New York (soccer); Lieut. Commander Harris Laning, Princeton (shooting); Col. R. M. Thompson, Washington, and two alternates to be appointed later.

James E. Sullivan announced Saturday that the following questions would be submitted to the congress, whose decisions will be final:

Ought women to be admitted to take part in the Olympic games?  
Minimum age of competitors?

Ought not a competitor who has represented a nation in one Olympiad be forbidden to represent another nation in any later Olympiad?

Number of entries in each event. Ought they not to be restricted as much as possible? Date of entry. Form of entry. Conditions under which entries are to be received and transmitted by the National Olympic committee of each country.

It being established that an Olympiad should include the following categories of sports: Athletic, gymnastics, combative sports, water sports, equestrian sports, pentathlons, what are the indispensable items in each category? Besides the indispensable sports, ought not a distinction be drawn between those which it is permissible and those which it is desirable to annex to an Olympiad; it being understood that no sport can be admitted if it is not practised in at least six different countries.

Regulations according to which the different events must be organized. Modifications imposed by necessity. Latest date on which these modifications must be communicated to the persons interested. Ought not these duties to be fixed as long as possible before the beginning of the competitions? Construction and duties of jury. Manner of counting points. Table of results.

Besides the decisions adopted on the above subjects, the congress is entitled to make remarks and express wishes on other points, and the international committee or the committee organizing an Olympiad will on all occasions take such remarks and wishes fully into consideration.

## LACROSSE TEAM STARTS OUTDOOR WORK AT HARVARD

Candidates for the Harvard varsity lacrosse team will hold their first practice of the year on Soldiers field this afternoon. Over 50 men are expected to report to Coach P. Gustafson '12 as this is the number that has been taking part in the indoor work which began Feb. 17, and more are expected for outdoor work.

With the first game of the season against the Boston Lacrosse Club on April 4, much of the practise will be devoted to team-work. Though the entire attack of last year's team remains, a long practise is necessary for the development of the team as a whole and especially of the defense and goal-guard. Until the arrival of Coach Warwick of the Toronto professional team, N. B. Lincoln '13, last year's goal, and G. S. Simmons '13, who played in last year's defense, will assist P. Gustafson '12 in the development of the team.

Few freshmen have reported for practise, owing to the congested condition of the cage. It is hoped that a large freshman squad will start work today. That the lack of previous experience in the game is no drawback to a candidate for the freshman team is shown by the fact that freshman teams have been composed almost entirely of inexperienced men. Some university players will probably take charge of the 1917 material. The freshman schedule, which will include games with Boston Lacrosse Club, Andover and several New York schools, will begin immediately after the spring recess.

During the last two months men have been at work on the lacrosse grounds and part of the marsh lands at Soldiers field. Heretofore the lacrosse field was too low, and consequently was nearly always soft and muddy. This fault has now been remedied, an average of 20 inches having been made on four acres. This will make the plot one of the driest and best at Soldiers field.

## FINE SCHEDULE ARRANGED FOR CRICKET LEAGUE

Massachusetts State Association Plans to Put Twelve Teams in the Field With Each Club Playing Eighteen Games

### FIRST GAMES MAY 16

Followers of cricket in Massachusetts are today much pleased with the outlook for a most active season in this sport during the coming season following the naming of a schedule of championship dates by the State Cricket league at a meeting held Saturday.

Two new clubs have been admitted to membership, bringing the league up to 12. The clubs which have signified their intentions of putting teams on the field are Beverly Brookton, Everett, Canton, Needham, Beverly Blues, Lawrence, St. George, Athletics, Caribbean, Wanderers and Standards.

The four West India teams are to play their games on the crease at Franklin field, provided it is in shape. In case the games cannot be played there they will be transferred to the creases of the opposing teams.

Owing to the shortness of the season it will be impossible for each team to play two matches with each other. Eighteen games have been scheduled for each team, the season opening May 16 and closing Sept. 29.

It is not yet definitely known whether the Australian team which is to visit this country this summer will come to Boston, but should it do so a strong team will be picked to represent Massachusetts in a game with the visitors. The full schedule with the games being played on the grounds of the first-named teams follows:

May 16—Caribbean and Beverly, Needham and Canton; Everett and St. George, Lawrence and Wanderers, Athletics and Brookton, Beverly Blues and Standards.

May 23—Beverly and Athletics, Brookton and Everett, St. George and Lawrence, Wanderers and Beverly Blues, Standard and Needham, Canton and Caribbean.

June 6—Needham and St. George, Brookton and Standard, Athletics and Lawrence, Beverly Blues and Canton, Everett and Beverly, Caribbean and Wanderers.

June 13—Beverly and Beverly Blues, Canton and Everett, St. George and Brookton, Lawrence and Needham, Wanderers and Athletics, Standard and Caribbean.

June 20—Needham and Brookton, Canton and St. George, Everett and Caribbean, Beverly Blues and Lawrence, Wanderers and Brookton, Standard and Athletics.

June 27—Beverly and Canton, Brookton and Needham, Everett and Beverly Blues, Lawrence and Standard, Athletics and Wanderers, vs. Rhode Island at Providence.

July 4—Interstate match, Massachusetts vs. Rhode Island at Providence.

July 11—Beverly and Brookton, Canton and Standard, St. George and Wanderers, Lawrence and Everett, Caribbean and Needham, Athletics and Beverly Blues.

July 18—Needham and Everett, Brookton and Lawrence, Beverly Blues and Caribbean, Wanderers and Canton, Brookton and Athletics, Standard and St. George.

July 25—Brookton and Canton, Everett and Standard, Lawrence and St. George, Beverly Blues and St. George, Wanderers and Needham, Athletics and Caribbean.

Aug. 1—Hebrew and Brookton, Canton and Needham, St. George and Everett, Wanderers and Lawrence, Brookton and Athletics, Standard and Beverly Blues.

Aug. 8—Athletics and Beverly, Everett and Brookton, Lawrence and St. George, Beverly Blues and Wanderers, Needham and Standard, Caribbean and Brookton.

Aug. 15—St. George and Needham, Standard and Brookton, Lawrence and Athletics, Canton and Beverly Blues, Brookton and Wanderers, Caribbean and Brookton.

Aug. 22—Beverly Blues and Beverly, Everett and Canton and Brookton, St. George, Needham and Lawrence, Athletics and Wanderers, Caribbean and Standard.

Aug. 29—Beverly and Brookton, Canton and Standard, St. George and Wanderers, Lawrence and Beverly Blues, Brookton and Wanderers.

Sept. 5—Canton and Beverly, Needham and Brookton, Beverly Blues and Everett, Caribbean and Canton, Brookton and Wanderers, St. George and Athletics.

Sept. 12—Brookton and Beverly, Standard and Canton, Wanderers and St. George, Everett and Jersey, Needham and Caribbean, Beverly Blues and Athletics.

Sept. 19—Everett and Needham, Lawrence and Brookton, Caribbean and Beverly Blues, Beverly and Wanderers, Athletics and Canton, St. George and Standard.

Sept. 26—Beverly and Brookton, Standard and Everett, Beverly and Lawrence, St. George and Beverly Blues, Needham and Wanderers, Caribbean and Athletics.

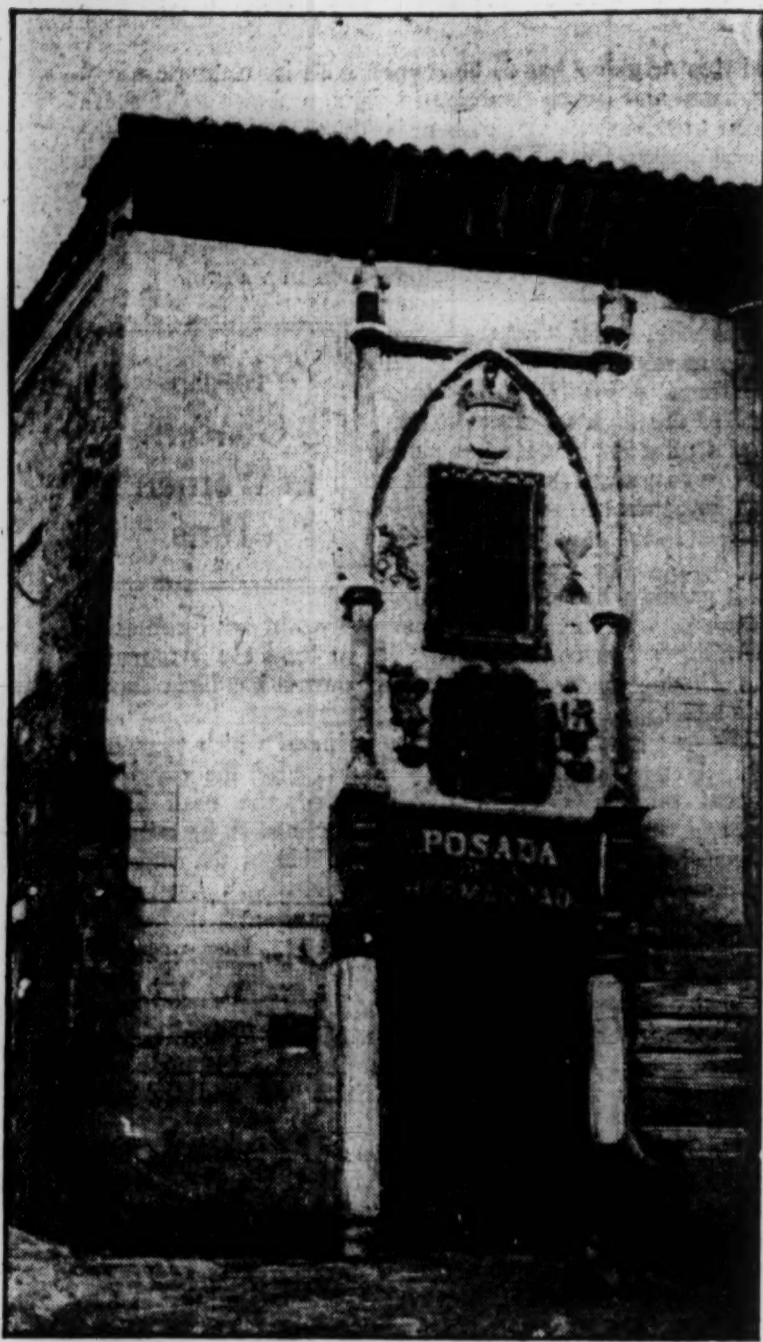
## MEET TENER ON BUYING OF CLUB

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Representatives of a Chicago syndicate, which is negotiating for the purchase of the Chicago National league baseball club, held an extended conference with President Tener of the National league here Saturday and assured him of their ability to finance and conduct the affairs of the club.

While no details of what transpired at the conference were made public, the Chicagoans expressed confidence that they would obtain the club. Two of the visitors, John T. Connerly and F. D. Mayer, left for Cincinnati, where they will meet Charles P. Taft, owner of the club, and make an offer for the purchase of his entire interest.

## THE HOME FORUM

## Fifteenth Century Doorway, Toledo, Spain



(Reproduced by permission)

THE city of Toledo, the capital of the province of that name in central Spain, was formerly, before the rise of Madrid, the capital of the whole country. Standing upon seven hills, some 2400 feet above the sea, it is surrounded on three sides by the River Tagus. On the fourth side the city is enclosed by two walls, built in the seventh and

twelfth centuries, respectively, and both remarkable for the number and beauty of their towers and gates, the most famous being the Puerta del Sol (Gate of the Sun). Viewed from a distance the city is most imposing, but on entering the town one finds that its streets are narrow and gloomy and almost deserted. Its population, once something like 200,000, has dwindled down till it is now little more than a tenth of that number.

The cathedral, which is the glory of Toledo, and is one of the finest buildings of its kind in Spain, is unfortunately hidden by other buildings on all sides except the west. On this side there is a fine facade with two towers, one rising to a height of 325 feet. There are many other fine old buildings, both religious and private, including some good examples of Moorish architecture. The illustration shows a fifteenth century doorway of the Hermandad, with the arms of the "Catholic Kings," Ferdinand and Isabella. The Alcazar, which was originally built by King Wamba in the seventh century, was almost entirely rebuilt under Charles V. and Philip II. It was restored in 1887, and is now used as a military academy. Toledo was at one time the headquarters of the inquisition. The manufacture of sword blades, for which the town has been famous since Roman times, is still carried on.

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## Making a Choice

It is the privilege and proper condition of a human being, arrived at the maturity of his faculties, to use and interpret experiences in his own way. It is for him to find out what part of recorded experience is properly applicable to his own circumstances and character. . . . The human faculties of perception, judgment, discriminative feeling, mental activity and even moral preference, are exercised only in making a choice. He who does everything because it is the custom, makes no choice. He gains no practice either in discerning or in desiring what is best. The mental and moral, like the muscular powers, are improved only by being used. The faculties are called into no exercise by doing a thing, merely because others do it, no more than by believing a thing because others believe it. If the grounds of an opinion are not conclusive to

the person's own reason, his reason cannot be strengthened, but is likely to be weakened, by his adopting it: and if the inducements to an act are not such as are consonant to his own feelings and character (where affection, or the rights of others, are not concerned) it is so much done towards rendering his feelings and character inert and torpid, instead of active and energetic.—John Stuart Mill.

## News From Abroad

Oh, fold up the morning paper—  
Who cares for the news of town?  
But—what are the violets doing?  
Has the jonquil made her gown  
To wear through the gay spring hours,  
So mindful of her looks?  
Come, give me news of the flowers,  
The grass, and the trees and brooks!  
—Louise Morgan Still.

## HOLMES, FRENEAU AND KATYDID

IT IS interesting to compare Holmes and Freneau in their verses on the katydid. Philip Freneau, who is generally looked upon as the earliest American poet—that is, the earliest who was sufficiently American in topic and style as well as enough of a poet to merit that title—wrote the daintier poem, his attitude toward the katydid being more sympathetic, so to speak. In Holmes' poem, it is the good natured mockery of the Autocrat that is uppermost. Holmes thought he discerned feminine quality in his katydid's lament, while Freneau's "Katydid" seems to be a creature of outdoors, "lodging on a leaf," a sort of verdure voice, incorporeal. Notwithstanding a defective rhyme Freneau's opening stanzas are more exquisite than anything in Holmes' poem:

"In a branch of willow hid  
Sings the evening Katydid:  
From the lofty locust bough  
Feeding on a drop of dew,  
In her suit of green arrayed,  
Hear her singing in the shade—  
Katydid, Katydid, Katydid!"

"While upon a leaf you tread,  
Or repose your little head  
On your sheet of shadows laid,  
All the day you've nothing said:  
Half the night your cheery tongue  
Revealed out its little song;  
Nothing else but Katydid."

And how cajoling is his inquiry into the cheery plaint:

"Tell me, what did Caty do?  
Did she mean to trouble you?"

Why was Caty not forbid  
To trouble little Catydid?  
Wrong, indeed, at you to fling.  
Hurling no one while you sing.  
Katydid, Catydid, Catydid!"

Holmes stands at a distance and delivers his sarcasm:

"I love to hear thine earnest voice  
Wherever thou art hid,  
Thou testy little dogmatist,  
Thou pretty Katydid!  
Thou mindest me of gentle folks,—  
Old gentle folks are they,  
Thou sayst undisputed things  
In such a solemn way."

After all this poetic interpretation of the katydid's song, it seems like a swift descent to read in the Britannica that the "chirrup alleged to resemble the word 'katydid' is produced by the friction of a file on the underside of the left forewing over a ridge on the upperside of the right!"

## Virtue and Well Doing

Virtue renders its possessor useful by securing to his faculties their right direction and their legitimate exercise. While virtue keeps the faculties appropriately employed she makes the most of all those opportunities of doing good which grow out of all the various relations and conditions of life. Place her where you will and she finds means of usefulness which she diligently and scrupulously employs.—William B. Sprague.

## TINY HUMMING BIRDS AT HOME

HE dropped into our garden like the flying flock from a rainbow, probed at the geranium blossoms and disappeared as the flash from a whirling mirror, writes William Lovell Finley in his book, "American Birds." I had often watched him and listened to the musical hum of his wings, as it rose and fell in sweetest cadences. I always had the unsatisfied tinge of disappointment as I was left gazing at the trail of this little shooting star of our garden, that hummed as well as glowed.

I have never seen a humming bird fledgling fall from the nest in advance of his strength as a robin often does. When the time comes, he seems to

spring into the air full grown, clad in glittering armor, as Minerva sprang from the head of Jove. While I lay quiet in the bushes I learned the reason. One youngster sat on the nest edge, stretched his wings, combed his tail, lengthened his neck, and preened the feathers of his breast. Then he tried his wings. They began slowly, as if getting up steam. He made them buzz till they fairly lifted him off his feet; he had to hang on to keep from going; he could fly, but the time was not ripe. Each bantling took turns at practising on the edge of the nest, till all had mastered the art of balancing and rising in the air.

## LINCOLN'S OWN BRIEF STORY OF HIMSELF

IN a tiny little book entitled the "Autobiography of Abraham Lincoln," which in 30 pages of what the printers call 12mo says all that Lincoln thought of interest to the world concerning himself, there are a few succinct statements which in view of his commanding figure in the history of human progress, are of interest and importance.

He says, for example, that his father was even in childhood "a wandering laboring boy and grew up literally without education. He never did more in the way of writing than to bunglingly write his own name."

Lincoln makes of himself the definite statement that the aggregate of all his schooling "did not amount to one year." He went occasionally for a few weeks or months to the A B C schools of the

time. He says that he was never in a college or academy as a student and never inside a college or academy building until after he had his law license.

What he had in the way of education, he says he "picked up." After he was 23 he studied English grammar, "enough to speak it and write it as well as he now does," he says in the sketch, which is written in the third person. He studied and nearly mastered six books of Euclid after he became a member of Congress. He "regrets his want of education, and does what he can to supply the want." His nice use of the word want here is a rebuke to the carelessness of the present day which says want when it means wish.

He split a great many rails, he says, referring to the nickname "rail splitter." From the time he was a boy, "large for his age," an axe was in his hands most of the time till he was 23, "less of course in plowing and harvesting seasons." After his work as a flatboat hand at \$12 a month he was, "much to his surprise," elected captain of a volunteer company in the Blackhawk war of 1832. After this he ran for the Legislature and was defeated, but his own precinct cast 277 votes for him and only 7 against him, "and that, too, while he was an avowed Clay man," though next year the precinct gave a majority of 115 to Jackson against Clay. Lincoln writes: "This was the only time Abraham was ever beaten on a direct vote of the people." He was now without means and "studied what he should do." He "thought of learning the blacksmith trade—thought of trying to study law—rather thought he could not succeed at that without a better education." He finally did study law, after he had been elected to the state Legislature by the highest vote cast for any candidate. He then borrowed law books, took them home and studied alone. He was re-elected in 1836, 1838 and 1840, after which he declined reelection. In 1836 he obtained his law license and in 1837 removed to Springfield, where he began to practise.

In 1847 he went to Washington as

congressman from Illinois. In 1858 came the debates with Douglas over the United States senatorship.

In 1854, he says, his profession had almost superseded the thought of politics, when the repeal of the Missouri compromise "aroused him as he had never been aroused before." He took the stump to secure if possible the reelection of Yates to Congress—presumably a man opposed to the policies incorporated in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which had set aside the Missouri compromise. He writes that his speeches "at once attracted more marked attention than they had ever before done." This campaign was prepared for use in the campaign of 1860, which elected Abraham Lincoln President of the United States.

He that labors and thrives, spins gold.  
—George Herbert.

## HOW THE WORLD NEGLECTS ITS GENIUS

HOW the world neglects its genius, its benefactors, and its saviors, is pointed out in an article in Science Progress (London). The writer declares that two supreme qualities are necessary that the great things which great men have to give may be utilized by the human race. Not only must there have been the flash of the original idea; but also the appreciation of its value by the world in general. The great man must possess as well as the genius to conceive a new idea, the determination to give it out and the vigor to overcome all obstacles, and he must be fortunate enough to find an opportunity to be heard. What have so many of the world's genius met with? The writer goes on to say that even their cup of triumph is mingled with myrrh—the scepticism of friends, the puerilities of critics, the spite of fools, the jealousy of rivals, the schemers who profit by every new discovery at the expense of the discoverer, and the large indifference of the dull public.

Is not all this written in history—the poison for Socrates, the flame for Bruno, the prison for Galileo and Columbus, and poverty, obloquy or neglect for scores of the world's greatest bene-

## TRUTH AT SCHOOL AND COLLEGE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE is teaching mankind how to overcome their fear of failure. This particular fear has been from time immemorial one of the most pernicious that has haunted human consciousness. It is the fear of failure that keeps men from embarking upon enterprises that might be of great benefit to all mankind; it is this same fear which produces in speakers and actors what is commonly called "stage fright"; it is this which attacks pupils in school and students in college when they are preparing for examinations or even the everyday recitation and which keeps them from showing up to good advantage at the critical moment. Indeed, the fear of failure may be said to be a universal fear, for practically every human being seems to come under its bondage in one way or another.

Christian Science, we repeat, has come to teach men how to overcome this fear. It is teaching them to do this by giving them an understanding of their God-given dominion. It is showing them that it is possible at all times and under all circumstances to express the intelligence with which they are divinely endowed. Perhaps no class of persons need to have this haunting fear of failure destroyed more than students in school and college. Every teacher has observed the effects of this fear upon pupils and knows that in many cases it is fear and not lack of study that brings down the marks of certain students. Fear thus makes those subject to it appear far less competent than others who perhaps have been less faithful but who, unhampered by fear, are able to make a showing when the test comes that puts them ahead of their frightened comrades. Teachers often pity these pupils who

think of it until I had left the room. Then if all came back to me." In other words, the student, while taking the examination, suffered from the belief of a lapse of memory. But Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, exhorts, "If delusion says, 'I have lost my memory,' contradict it. No faculty of Mind is lost" (Science and Health, p. 407). This fundamental fact, that no faculty of Mind is lost, should be clung to by every student. No child of God can in reality forget the things he needs to remember, and more than that, should occasion demand that he answer questions for which he has had no opportunity for special preparation, even in this situation he is not helpless. He is a reflection of divine intelligence; he already knows all that he ought to, and has the ability to express that knowledge. Mrs. Eddy voices this truth where she says: "Mind is not necessarily dependent upon educational processes. It possesses of itself all beauty and poetry, and the power of expressing them" (Science and Health, p. 89).

To hold steadfastly to the consciousness of one's God-given ability to be equal to the situation is to find that one can meet the situation at the time required. The situation becomes a joyous opportunity for proving the presence and power of the one all-knowing Mind. Wisdom is an attribute of God and is forever manifested through man. Ignorance is not characteristic of the true man and cannot be manifested by him. Man's birthright is an intelligence which teaches him what to think and do and say under all conditions. This intelligence belongs to all alike, since God is no respecter of persons. Nor can an individual ever be separated from God, the one divine source of intelligence.

It is doubtless true that much that is taught in the schools today will not be taught a generation hence. Yet human beings must deal with conditions as they are, and the main concern of a pupil should be to be an ideal student rather than to waste time worrying because the curriculum is not to his liking and because he must study some subjects that do not seem to him to be worth while. His business is to prove his heritage of divine intelligence. And he who faithfully works along this line will gain in time such an understanding of his true rights in the realm of intelligence as will destroy every fear of mental incapacity or lapse of memory and keep him forever in that perfect peace which comes to those who acquaint themselves with God.

## SOCIALIST ON UNIVERSITY LIFE

CLIFFORD ALLEN gives the following view of university training in the Labor Leader: University life is only valuable in so far as it generates a spirit of inquiry, and so of discontent and conviction. Men and women go to the universities to unsettle and then to smash the superstitions of a generation ago, and thus we can easily understand that the secret of the Indian nationalist movement and the Russian social revolution must be sought in student circles. With the welcome increase in the number of provincial universities, learning for learning's sake has not been so much supplanted as extended to include a training for the professions of life and for active and intelligent citizenship. If, therefore, the universities have a direct influence upon national life, it is reasonable to expect that they will affect directly every sphere of national life now that learning is assuming a liberal interpretation and university privileges are more accessible.

We who are children of the universities have valued our training above all things, because its most cherished object has been the setting up of a true standard of values, and the cultivating of a greater sense of proportion in weighing and assessing policies and ideas. It is not possible within the space of one article to discuss the effect of university life in the molding of national character. Such is the very object of university training, and the more men and women there are in every walk of life as well as in politics who have had this chance of developing their spiritual life, so much the more rapidly shall we realize the socialist ideal.

Lastly, but not least, university life inevitably gathers men and women into groups, stimulating them to discussion and that interchange of opinion which shatters false standards of life and inspires men with a greater sense of purpose and a broader vision than are sometimes to be found in ordinary political life. It is the realization in our leaders, yes, and among the so-called rank and file, of that great sense of religious purpose which comes to men and women almost inevitably when they have gathered themselves away from political activities for a short time. It is that spirit which the universities can engender, and therefore it is not as a separate "class" of persons that university people have organized themselves in a federation—because more and more the universities are recruited from all classes.

Beginnings of New England  
Edward Everett, describing the voyage of the Mayflower and the experiences of the Plymouth colonists after their landing, without shelter, without means and surrounded by hostile tribes, asks the reader to shut the book and imagine what would seem inevitably to be the fate of such a handful of adventurers. Compare the baffled projects and the abandoned ventures of other times, and answer, he says, and then he concludes: "Is it possible that from a beginning so feeble, so frail, so worthy, not so much of admiration as of pity, there has gone forth a progress so steady, a growth so wonderful, a reality so important, a promise, yet to be fulfilled, so glorious?"

## Heed Not

In the homespun garb and place,  
In the castle of thy thought,  
Heed not every stranger face,  
Peering in, to tell thee naught.  
—Christopher Cranch.

## He That Labors

He that labors and thrives, spins gold.  
—George Herbert.

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## Repenting Is Turning Round

By repenting we do not mean sorrow and contrition, but simply turning round whenever we are going wrong, and beginning at once to go right.—James Freeman Clarke.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, March 16, 1914

### Concerning the Dublin Police Inquiry

THE report of the commission appointed to inquire into the conduct of the police during the recent strikes in Dublin, has now been issued. It is at once the most unconvincing and, perhaps, the most unsatisfactory document ever issued even by Dublin castle. It is only necessary to consider the events which gave rise to the commission's appointment in order to realize this. It will be remembered that during the recent labor disturbances in the Irish capital, Mr. Larkin appeared one Sunday on a balcony in O'Connell street, and addressed the passersby. His appearance was quite unlooked for, and therefore there could have been no premeditation on the part of the crowds in the street. What really happened was that at this moment the crowds coming out of the services in the surrounding churches flocked, quite unconscious of what was happening, into O'Connell street. For some reason the police were let loose on the crowd and during the course of the day, and on some subsequent occasions, a series of charges were made which ended in one life being lost and 700 people being wounded.

The attack in O'Connell street was made in broad daylight. It was made in the presence of one English member of Parliament, who was lunching in the room from whose balcony Larkin made his attempted speech, and was witnessed by numbers of unprejudiced spectators. The conditions were so well known that the municipal authorities demanded an investigation, and the investigation was promised by Mr. Birrell. Not only did Mr. Birrell give the promise that the investigation should be made, but he also undertook to place upon the commission a member representing the labor movement. This promise Mr. Birrell afterwards professed himself as unable to fulfil, and he appointed two lawyers, in neither of whom the labor movement had any confidence at all. In these circumstances the inquiry rapidly developed into a farce. The English member of Parliament who tended to give evidence, retired from any participation in the inquiry, alleging the prejudice and absolute impertinence of the methods of the defense. The Civic League, which had collected a great mass of evidence, declined, in the conditions prevailing, to appear before it, and a similar refusal was made by the trade unionists, but some 200 police officers and some seventy other witnesses were examined.

The report thus made is scarcely worth the paper it is printed on. It is frankly an apology for the police, which can hardly be convincing even to their warmest friends. It is, however, unfortunately something more. It is a declaration of the absolute inability of Dublin castle to conduct an inquiry on grounds which would be tolerated for one moment in Great Britain. If it was desired to strengthen the demand for home rule, it could hardly have been drafted more efficiently. That, however, is not understood to be the administrative object of a ministerial executive.

CALIFORNIA is to increase its olive-tree planting extensively this year and it is to be hoped that the world will encourage the industry by increasing correspondingly its demand for olive branches.

DESIRABLE as they are, and many and great as they have been, all the improvements should not be confined to the automobile. The chauffeur should also have attention.

### Adopting Alien Plants and Fruits

SPEAKING of the successful introduction into the United States in recent years of the mango, the date palm, the oriental persimmon, the avocado or alligator pear, the papaya, the Chinese jujube and the dasheen, it will be well enough to remember what this country and Canada owe to the transplanting of alien seeds and plants of a more substantial and staple character. Within comparatively late days came the kernel that made wheat planting possible and profitable in the prairie provinces of the Dominion, came also Kaffir corn, has come also Egyptian cotton. Although introduced by the Spaniards into North America, alfalfa was practically alien to the greater part of the United States until a few years ago; it is now as native as timothy, Hungarian or blue grass.

Transplantings of all manner of growths from all manner of places in all parts of the earth have become so common that they now attract little notice. These comprise everything from the smallest to the largest in the vegetable kingdom. The various agricultural college, state and national experiment stations are balking at few obstacles in their efforts to universalize the products of nature. If the United States and Canada are drawing upon the rest of the world for seeds and plants, the rest of the world is returning the compliment. North America, above the Mexican border, is dotted with agricultural stations where seeding, planting and breeding experiments are carried on constantly. Through the instrumentality of patient experimentation the pineapple industry has been made second in importance in the Hawaiian islands. In Guam, pineapples and avocados introduced from Hawaii are doing well. There, also, encouraging results are reported from the cultivation of Kaffir corn, Para grass and other food and forage plants.

But one hardly obtains a clear idea of the degree to which the work of universalizing plant growth is progressing until it is understood that outside of the United States and Canada, agricultural experiment stations are in full operation in all the continents. Conditions as they are found to exist are no longer accepted as the only conditions that can possibly exist. If certain things that grow in certain countries are not found in other countries, the laboratory workers of the latter in the agricultural experiment stations will not be content until they know the reason why, and in a very large percentage of cases the causes conspiring to limit their growth are removed. Everywhere throughout the world agents of the United States are employed in observing the work of the experiment stations, and everything they learn soon becomes common knowledge. All adverse conditions, of course, are not and cannot be overcome, but effort in these modern days pauses only in the presence of that which is known to be, not merely guessed or believed to be, humanly impossible.

It is NOT a new discovery that indifference is partly to most political mischiefs. Recognized offender, its thumb-prints discernible on the misadventures and the wrongs of all time, its presence in the difficulties of current solutions of old problems in their new phases fails to be realized. The silent, inert bulk, however it shuts out the light, escapes general observation. Attention goes to the active, militant, numerically insignificant group in the foreground. Back of it is the ally of what William H. Taft recently described as "the cynical satisfaction of those who don't care."

The much-apprehended tyranny of majorities has its evil possibilities less in the failure of the mass through thinking and acting wrongly than in its failure through not thinking or acting at all. Many men are rating themselves as conservative when the truth is that they are only inactive, and out of this comes the opportunity for the wrong guides of the fraction of public opinion that is alert and moving. Professor Taft is not of the radical sort and he speaks with no lack of caution when he exclaims, "Give me misdirected fervor, wild theories, if only the sincere spirit of service is alive, because the hard experience of practical results will temper this into useful activity later."

A hundred evidences of the harm that ensues from the don't-care-ness of the greater number offer themselves. It is the group that is blamed, but the group derives its power by the tacit consent of those who are too busy to attend to it. Happily, under free institutions—for if it were not so they would not long be free—the correction comes in the eventual awakening of the larger interest. But the delay has meanwhile cost, cost heavily, and problems linger that have no right to tarry and to bother and to work out incidental harm, because of the irresponsible public thought. The mischief of the wrong thinking and of the unthinking too often has the field through the idleness of the non-thinking.

The one doubt as to the value of reasserting this familiar fact lies in the uncertainty as to whether men who share the fault may be made to realize the personal responsibility for indifference that is divided among such numbers as to make one man's part a trifle. None the less, it is a personal affair, and Professor Taft's preaching will have its worth in the extent to which he can aid in making first one man, then another bestir himself. He was talking to educators, and theirs seems to be a class that must supply the recruits for the attack upon the reserves of indifference, if it is to avail.

### The Honest Advertiser- ment Cause

NO READER of technical periodical literature dealing with business as conducted in the United States can fail to note steadily increasing attention to problems of ethics. Qualitative as well as quantitative tests are being applied. The standard today is less one of volume of goods turned out or turned over than it is of exact correspondence between promises made and wares produced or vended. Corresponding with the revival

of stricter moral standards, finding expression in the preachments of journals devoted to commerce and trade, there is a similar movement among lawmakers who in turn are influenced in their official conduct by pressure from men who make it their profession to write and place advertising. Both in national and in state capitols the tendency now is to make illegal customs in connection with business publicity that have long been unchallenged. Moreover officers of the law, acting even under old statutes, when once convinced that they have public opinion back of them now find it much easier to drive out of business the advertiser who covertly deceives or who boldly flaunts his untruthful claims.

Aid in guiding and shaping such new legislation as may seem necessary is being proffered by some of the largest national organizations of retail merchants. Thus the shoe dealers of the country are pledged to support a "strictly drawn fraudulent advertising act," which would "make it a misdemeanor and a felony to misrepresent, misbrand or overrate any merchandise, stocks, bonds or anything salable in interstate commerce." To the enforcement as well as the enactment of such a federal law this large body of business men stands formally pledged.

Men of this same calling, doing business in Boston, also have this as one item of their statement of principles. The plank reads thus: "To protect the public and the shoe merchants from untruthful and fraudulent advertising and to give our assistance to enforcing the Massachusetts advertising law." Which is to say that a policy indorsed by the National Shoe Retailers' Association is being applied locally and effectively. This is as it should be. Indeed there is much to be said in favor of reliance on state legislation in dealing with this problem.

We have not noted any of the eminent historians of the country, especially those who have specialized in study of the evolution of government in the Americas, clamoring for intervention of the United States in Mexico or condemning the President's policy of "watching and waiting." On the contrary, the more a man knows about the matter, viewing it either historically or in the light of international law, the less inclined he seems to be to urge precipitate action with all the unpredictable as well as obvious results that follow war. As a case in point the testimony of Prof. A. B. Hart of Harvard University is interesting. An ardent party Progressive as well as a scholar, this investigator, fresh from close-range study of the Balkan war, is wholly averse to action that will involve repetition in Mexico of responsibilities such as have been incurred in Cuba or the Philippines. At the same time Professor Hart foresees the possibility of the United States having its "hand forced," as he expresses it and being induced to do what public opinion under ordinary conditions would deny as being obligatory or right.

The more this particular problem of national duty is studied in all its ramifications and perplexities the clearer becomes the truth that it is intermixed with an interpretation and defense of the Monroe doctrine. Evidence of this is seen in the program of the conference of the American Academy of Political Science soon to be held in Philadelphia. The topics to be discussed, the speakers chosen and the debate anticipated all indicate that in defining a much-to-be-desired "constructive foreign policy" it is necessary to consider Mexico's plight as more or less symbolical. The policy of the United

### "Don't Care" Accounts for Public Failures

States toward this neighbor has to be shaped with its ultimate effect upon Europe, Asia and South America in view, and not as if there never had been any Monroe doctrine or as if there were no Pan-American union hoped for. Clamorers for aggressive action need to note this; and the value of the coming conference at Philadelphia will be that it will disclose historians, special students of Latin-American civilization and diplomats as viewing the delicate problem with its ultimate rather than its immediate ends in view.

It is no exaggeration to say that the present interest of men in millinery fashions is intimate, often intense, not infrequently acute. Not that man has the slightest desire to meddle in the affairs of woman. He has simply been forced by circumstances over which he could exercise no control to read the fashion page in the new hat season very carefully and most thoughtfully. The reason must be obvious. In a period when a woman enjoys equal opportunities with men in the business world man comes in contact with millinery on train or street car at least every morning and evening. During the last three or four years it has been almost impossible for him to avoid it.

First there was the cartwheel hat, the brim of which took him under the chin if he occupied a seat behind, under the ear if he occupied a seat on the side, in the back of the neck if he occupied a seat in front. If the wearer was inclined to be talkative and in talking inclined to turn her head to one side or the other, he was intermittently tickled, scraped or sawed until his destination was reached. Then came the different kitchen utensil shapes and the protruding pins. With their introduction he often wondered why he was ever led to complain of the wide brims, for it was pleasanter to be tickled than to face the bared and glittering steel. He was promised a change and it came with the tail feathers that entered his mouth, dusted his eyebrows, or caressed his nose until he actually wished for the return of the cartwheel and the nine-inch pin.

All this time his interest in millinery has been increasing. All this time he has been reading the millinery notes in the fashion page with more concern. At this season of the year he is particularly occupied in striving to find out whether the hat styles are to change for what he regards as the better or the worse. Nearly every millinery hint contains a reservation, however. The incoming hat may be a plain turban. Or it may be a plain turban with an ostrich feather. It may be high or low, narrow or broad brimmed. Or it may be held on by a tight crown, or fastened on with a pin. There is nothing really definite for him in the hat notes as yet. He may not find anything definite in them until the spring hat bursts upon him in the train or trolley. Only then, perhaps, will he be able to determine whether he may relax his vigil or must continue to dodge.

CUBA is certainly making great headway when its people are disposed to regard with favor the recommendation of their President that the national lottery be abolished.

THE dasheen has been described as a vegetable that looks like a pineapple and tastes like a potato. It has the advantage over the latter, however, that it can not only be boiled, baked or fried, but it can also be made into bread and salads. The United States agricultural department has issued a bulletin that should prove valuable to those who have, or who may secure the use of land with moist soil, a dasheen requirement.

THERE is nothing surprising about the position of the Chicago School Review favoring an all-the-year session of the public schools, which would give to city boys and girls at least that continuous opportunity for betterment and that community supervision of pupils' behavior and their intellectual attainments which today the average urban home either will not or cannot give. And this not so much because parents are unwilling or because children and youth are rebellious as because living conditions have changed so much that the vacation period means for the ordinary child idleness, resort to the street for play and to questionable forms of recreation. Moreover, evidence gathered from quite another source and bearing on another phase of the matter points to the conclusion that the present long summer vacation is longer than it need be to allow teacher or pupil the desirable change from the routine of the forty-weeks school year.

To the layman, who pays the taxes that build the vast school structures and that equip them so munificently, it also is beginning to seem that, viewed solely as a problem of efficient management, there is now too much waste of capitalized popular wealth. Communities should bring down the waste-rate on school plant by using it more. The number of hours for which it is now used in the course of a year by the average community is absurdly small compared with the total number of hours in which it is available. Simply as an efficiency problem, of getting a maximum of return on capital invested, the plan of a full school year appeals to some thrifty advocates of the experiment. The School Review stresses this argument. It will doubtless prove effective with many school officials who could not be moved to commend the plan in response to any altruistic or pedagogical plea.

The success of the University of Chicago in working out this idea on its own plane of action naturally leads its representatives to press for experimentation with the theory in public schools, notwithstanding the many differences that exist between the two groups of institutions. What is more likely to happen, in the Monitor's opinion, is extension of the school year that yet shall not cover fifty-two weeks. There must be some provision for the urban child, whose parents cannot or will not care for him from mid-June until mid-September. But the problem is, how to adjust his school rating and studies with those of the child whose parents take him to the country in May and remain there until October.

A CAMPAIGN has begun in Cleveland to reduce the present electric light charge by more than one half. It was once said that Cleveland could not reduce street car fares. But it did.

ON THE whole, the Seattle incident should serve to separate commission government from propositions like the recall which, in reality, have nothing to do with commission rule, as this newspaper has always contended.

### Man's Concern in Women's Hats

### A Full School Year

### Teaching History by Example